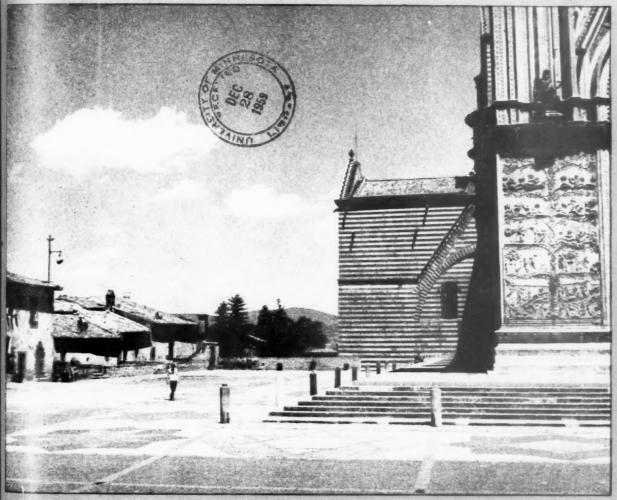
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Architects : Messrs. Lucas Roberts & Brown

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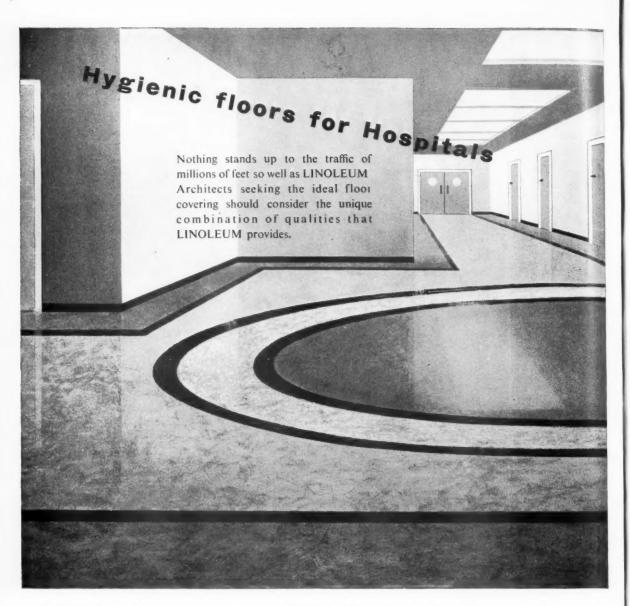
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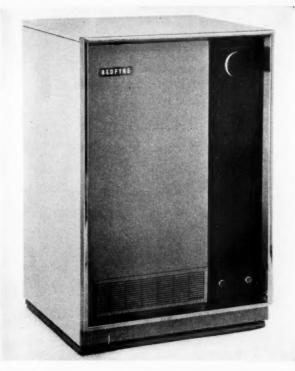
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Oil-fired central heating comes of age with the new Redfyre Centramatic. All the problems that have hitherto got in the way of convenience and economy have been given intelligent answers. As a result the Centramatic can provide the kind of trouble-free service that until now would have been impossible in such a reasonably-priced appliance.

To achieve all this Redfyre's oil-heating design team have built more "brains" into the Centramatic than there are in any other oil-fired boiler.

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Electric Ignition

Ordinary oil-fired boilers, when they are idling, either cut down the general rate of burning or rely on a single pilot-light. In both cases you get imperfect, uneconomical and 'sooty' combustion. The Redfyre Centramatic has a better idea. When the thermostat control says "no heat required", the flames go out altogether and no oil or electricity is used. When heat is needed again the oil is relit automatically and the unit is operating at maximum output within seconds.

Complete thermostatic control

The householder can select the temperature he needs on the temperature scale. Then the Redfyre Centramatic regulates the burning so as to keep the water automatically at the selected temperature. (Incidentally, the control apparatus of the Centramatic is as pretty a piece of precision engineering as you could hope to see.)

#### Automatic combustion

Some boilers need a good, natural chimney draught. Not the Redfyre Centramatic (although it needs a chimney flue into which to exhaust). It provides its own draught, and regulates how much it needs. This saves a lot of fuss and bother.

Specially designed for the kitchen

The standard dimensions for basic kitchen equipment are 36" high by 21" deep. But the only oil-fired boiler with sufficient sense to conform to these figures is the Redfyre Centramatic. So it looks good in a modern kitchen not only because it is good-looking (and it's by far the most handsome oil-fired boiler that anyone's yet designed), but because it's the right shape and the right size. It is also fully insulated. The Centramatic is finished in wipe-clean three-tone enamel and available in an attractive variety of colours.

Easy to install and service

The Redfyre Centramatic asks for no specialised installation technique because it is self-contained and because it is not dependent on chimney pull for efficient operation. The local supplier can service it yearly, and that's all the attention it will normally need.

A few more facts

The Redfyre Centramatic can produce up to 50,000 B.Th.U. per hour—enough for radiators, plus heated towel rails, plus ample hot water for the kitchen, plus continuous hot baths. In other words it is ideal for the three, four or five bedroomed house. A point to remember is that because the Centramatic has the benefit of electric ignition, it is still efficient and economical when worked at less than its full capacity.

Two sizes available

The Centramatic described here is the Centramatic 50. But there is also available a larger version, the Centramatic 80, with an hourly output of 80,000 B.Th.U's. It has all the good points of the Centramatic 50, is cylindrical in shape (22" diameter by 54" high) and compact for its output.

Centramatic 50 £128 (no extras) Centramatic 80 £149 (no extras)

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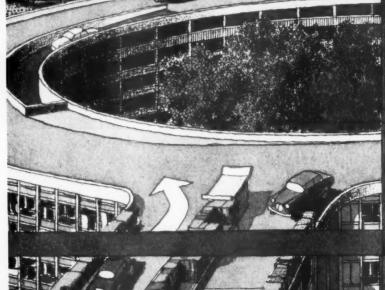
Full technical specifications of the Redfyre Centramatic oil-fired boilers are available. Please write to Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd., RedfyreProducts, Teorncliffe, Sheffield.

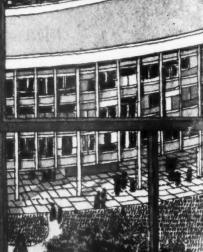
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# Motopia

A GLASS AGE DEVELOPMENT
COMMITTEE STUDY





One of the waterways which provides internal public transport—water-bus stops are provided at 15 of the 35 roundabouts.

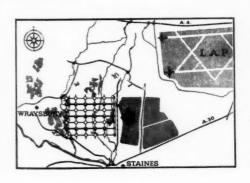


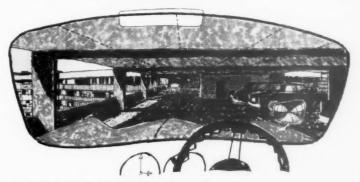
# 2. Motor Traffic in Motopia

The pattern of Motopia is laid on a grid approximately 1200 ft. x 800 ft. at the junctions of which are the roundabouts with ramps leading down to and up from the fourth-storey mews and access roads.

The roof level roads are 17 ft. wide dual carriageways. Hedges and barriers, 3 ft. 6 in. high, flank either side. The uninterrupted flow of traffic makes any control system unnecessary.

At Mews level the access road is 17 ft. wide, and there is parking space for one car per household, plus space for visitors' cars and tradesmen's vehicles. If several hundred cars were expected at one point (e.g. for a large wedding), a section of the high level road could be sealed off to form a park, and other traffic easily diverted by the nearest roundabout.





A "driver's eye" view of one of the mews roads.



The ramp linking the mews and high level roads.

Motopia is designed to overcome the unhappy effects of congestion by placing the roads upon the continuous terraces built in great squares, which provide accommodation for 30,000 people. This is the fourth post-war study prepared by the Glass Age Development Committee which consists of Jellicoe, Ballantyne & Coleridge, F.A.R.I.B.A., Edward D. Mills, F.R.I.B.A. and Ove Arup and Partners, and is convened by Pilkington Brothers Limited.

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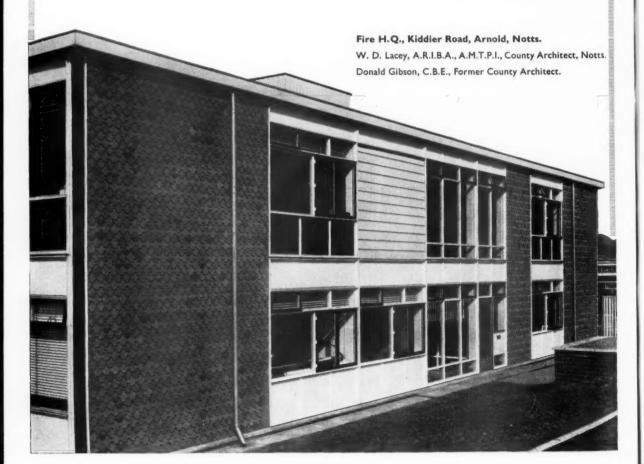
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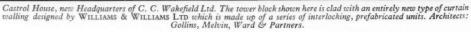


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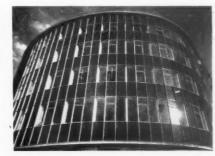
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Architects: E. R. Collister and Associates.



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Architects: F. T. Taylor, F.R.I.B.A.

E. R. Collister, A.A. Dip, F.R.I.B.A.

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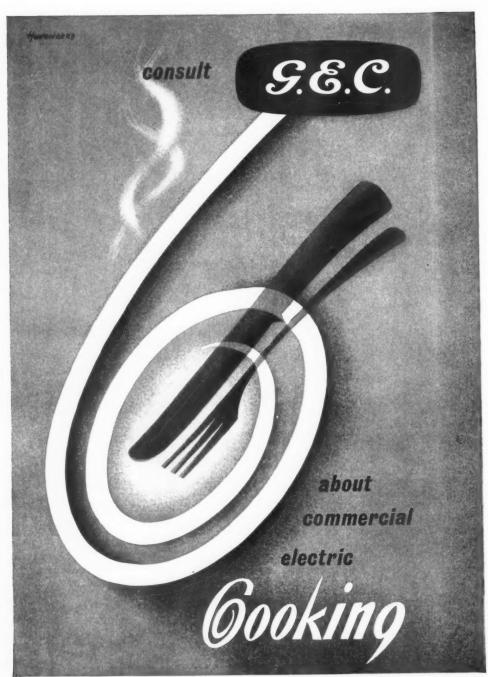
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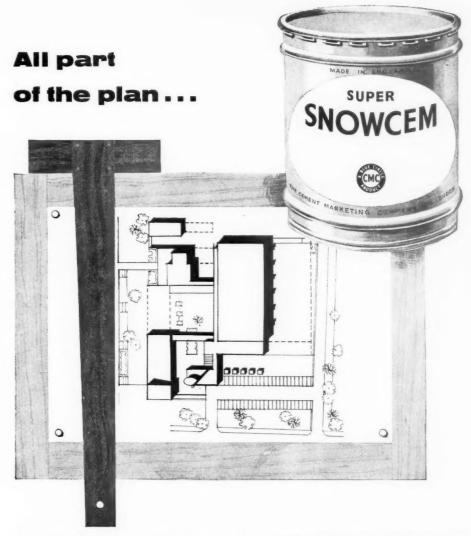


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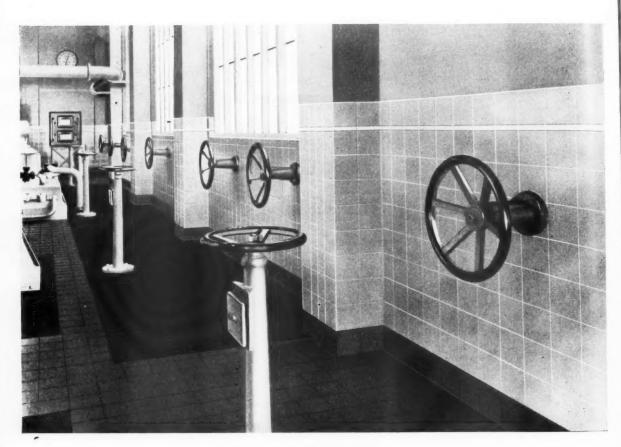
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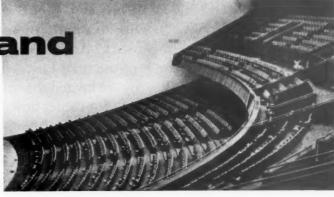


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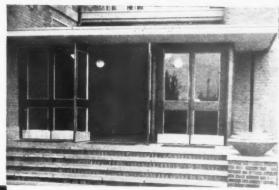
52 pages of half full size details of typical installations of roof and sidewall glazing, lantern lights, canopies and domes, together with examples of special work. Architects and Structural Engineers are invited to send for copies now available gratis from

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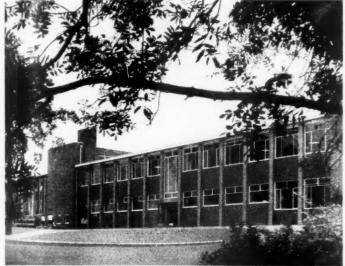
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Entrance detail



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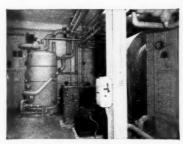
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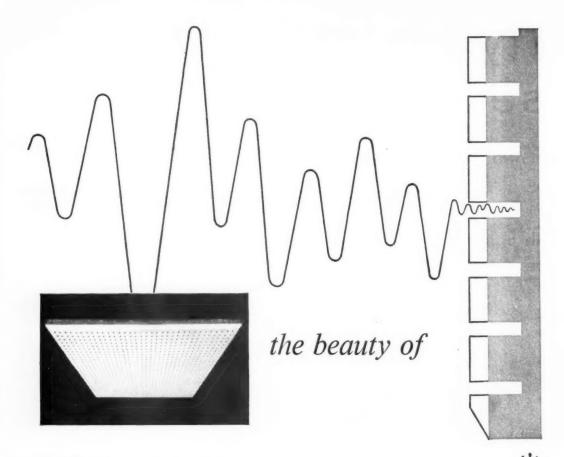
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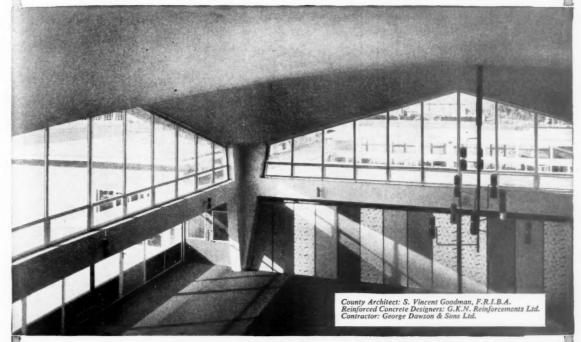
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#### DESIGNS IN CONCRETE





#### KINGSBROOK INFANTS SCHOOL, BEDFORD

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The roof covers an area of 1800 sq. ft. with four hyperbolic paraboloid shell units. The shells are 2 in. thick, with thickenings up to 6 in. at the edges and junctions of units. The load and thrust from the shells is taken at the corners on four tapered columns connected by tie-beams which also support adjoining flat roofs.

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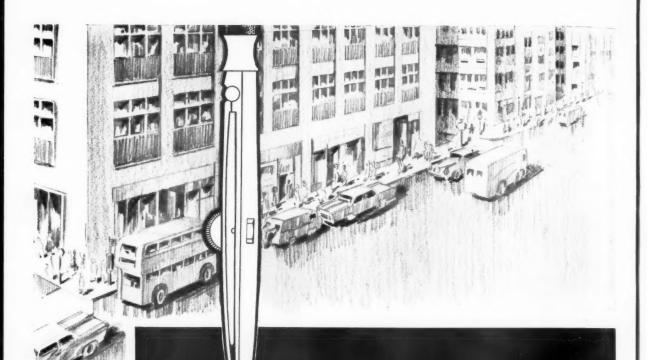
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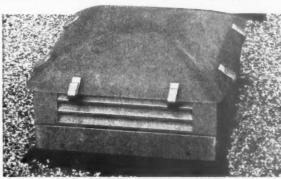
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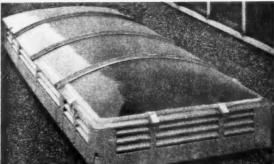
Specifically designed to give both low overall height and unobtrusive appearance, the Greenwood-Airvac patented range of Dome and Continuous Rooflight Ventilators provides fully weathered controllable or permanent ventilation with maximum daylight.



Circular Dome ventilators are supplied from 18" diameter to 72" diameter. This is one of a number of units installed at the Gormanstown Franciscan College, Co. Meath. (Architect: John C. Thompson, B. Arch., A.R.I.B.A.)



Rectangular dome ventilators are available from 30" × 30" to 48" × 72". Large numbers have been specified by the Chief Architect at Crawley New Town. (Chief Architect: H. S. Howgrave-Graham, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.)



This Half Dome End Continuous Rooflight Ventilator is one of twenty 8' 0" x 4' 0" units at S.E.G.B. Belvedere Generating Station, Kent. Available in extended lengths from 8 ft. with nominal widths up to 6 ft. (Architects: Farmer & Dark F/F.R.I.B.A.)



Gable End Continuous Rooflight Ventilators 16 ft. long x 5 ft. 2 ins. wide were installed on the Textile Paper Tube Factory, Romilly, Cheshire. Supplied in extended lengths from 4 ft. with nominal widths up to 7 ft. (Architects: Arthur Swift & Partners.)

Illustrated technical leaflets on the full range of Dome and Continuous Rooflight Ventilators are available on request.

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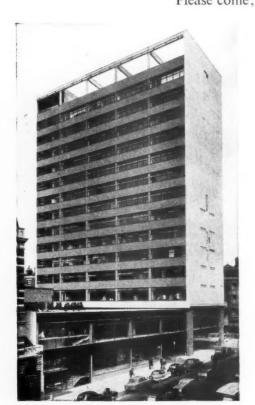
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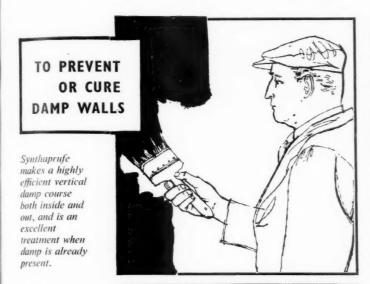
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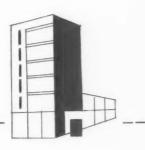
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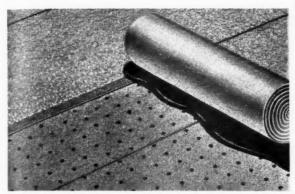
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#### Two significant RUBEROLD developments

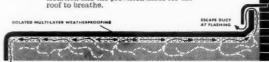
#### 1. Rubervent

BUILT-UP Roof with ventilation provided by ISOLATION



ABOVE: Method of laying.

BELOW: Diagrammatic sketch showing method of isolation and the provision made for the roof to breathe.



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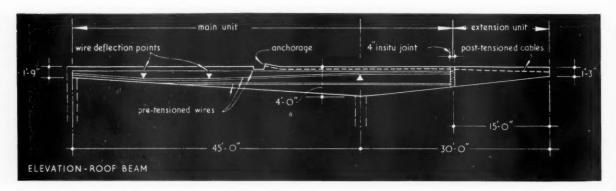
#### Fire Station, Twickenham

The roof to the Appliance Room. The beams are at 15' 0" centres and span 45' 0"; they are cantilevered 30' 0" to form a canopy. The initial design was for the usual type of post-tensioned beam construction. On investigation it was decided that it would be more economical to confine the post-tensioning to the cantilevered section only, with the main beams pretensioned. This arrangement reduced work at the site to the minimum.

The final design, which was reached in consultation with Concrete

Limited, was for a 15' 0" section to be post-tensioned to the end of the main, pretensioned part of the beam, which was thus made as large as possible consistent with handling and transport facilities available. The jointing of the beam 15' 0" from its end meant that comparatively few of the prestressing wires needed deflecting; and by laying the roof slabs before stressing the post-tensioned cables in the end section, critical stresses in the main beam, due to bending at the support, were greatly reduced.

Architect: C. G. Stillman, F.R.I.B.A., M.C.C. Contractors: Prestige & Co. Ltd.





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#### DRI-SIL

### silicone masonry treatments protect ...



Central Engineering Works for Bryant & May Ltd by Beecham Buildings Ltd, Shipston-on-Stour, Warwickshire. Architects: Hastle, Winch & Kelly.

All prefabricated concrete components used in the construction of this building are treated with a water-repellent solution based on DRI-SIL 29.



All Saints Church, Hastings, mainly 14th century but contains older walling, part prehistoric. With passage of time the penetration of water through the walls has become more prevalent, resulting in the usual decay and fungus. Water penetration has been stopped with DRI-SIL SILICOME SOLUTION, OR OUT OF STATE OF THE ACT OF THE STATE OF THE ST

DRI-SIL silicone masonry treatments

- \* Protect buildings from the damaging effects of weathering.
- Keep buildings cleaner because waterborne dirt is less liable to penetrate into the surface pores.
- \* Prevent staining and streaking.
- ★ Do not block the pores of building materials, thus do not inhibit "breathing".
- ★ Improve the thermal insulation of buildings by preventing the absorption of moisture by the walls.



Highway overpass after a rain storm. The treated part of the concrete righmy overpass after a rain storm. The treated part of the concrete fascia (right) has not absorbed the water and is much more visible than the untreated section on the left. Silicone treatments also prevent spalling or scaling due to frost action on concrete road surfaces.

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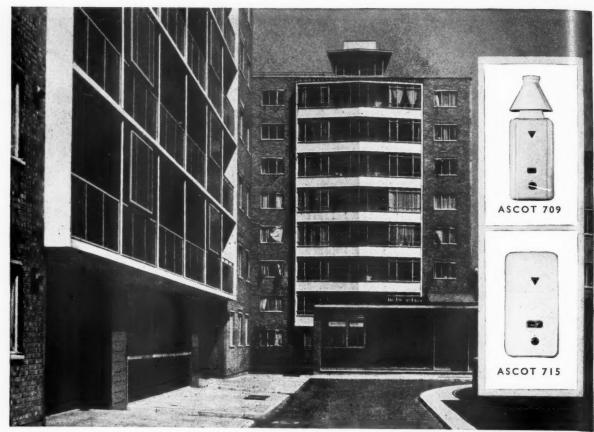
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R.I.B.A. . \_ \_ \_

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Caroline Estate extension, Hammersmith

# ASCOT IN NEW HOUSING (9)

Ascot instantaneous Gas Water heaters have been extensively used for providing hot water in dwellings comprising the London County Council's new Caroline Estate extension at Hammersmith, photographed above. In the eight-storey block, Joanna House, Ascot multipoints have been installed in the 30 three-room and 2 two-room flats. In the ten-storey

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Two typical installations of Ascot Multipoints in a kitchen and a bathroom in flats on the Estate.

block, Henrietta House, Ascot 715 'balanced flue' multipoints are provided in 20 three-room and 18 two-room flats. For technical reasons, an alternative water heating system was necessary in 2 two-room flats on the ground floor of this block. In all other maisonettes and flats on the Estate, back boilers have been provided for hot water, except in six maisonettes. Here, Ascot 715 multipoints are installed to obviate difficulties which would have otherwise resulted from having flues for solid fuel fires situated near the ten-storey block.

#### RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY

London County Council Architects: Edward Armstrong & Frederick MacManus, F.R.I.B.A., Chartered Architects, 28, Gloucester Place, London, W.1.



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DECEMBER 1959 THIRD SERIES VOL. 67 NUMBER 2 THREE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE

#### **EDITORIAL**

#### Ghana Society of Architects

The President, R.I.B.A., and Mr. C. D. Spragg have accepted Honorary Membership of the Ghana Society of Architects.

#### Opening of the Building Exhibition at Olympia

The Rt. Hon. Lord John Hope, M.P., Minister of Works, opening the Building Exhibition at Olympia on Wednesday, 18 November, said that the welcome and substantial increase in output by the building and civil engineering industries this year of some ten per cent over last year's level seemed to have taken one or two sections of the industry by surprise, particularly as regards the speed with which activity increased. In 1960 a further substantial increase in building activity seemed likely. He hoped that everyone concerned would show flexibility in specifying materials and that if any particular material became temporarily scarce, orders would be switched rapidly to one of the good substitutes which were fortunately available today for most, if not quite all, building materials.

Building costs had remained virtually stable for the past two years and he was sure that this was one factor which had contributed to the high level of public confidence which the building and civil engineering industries enjoyed today. However, there must be no complacency about costs. A continual effort to reduce costs and to pass on the reduction to the building client was needed.

One subject to which he intended to pay particular attention was the problem of getting the latest results of research and the best examples of building practice to the attention of everyone concerned with the building industry. It was good that proposals were under discussion within the industry to improve greatly the present arrangements for this purpose. It was also satisfactory that in this and many other fields representatives of the professions and of the industry were meeting together at an early stage to work out the right solution—this was an example of the effective co-operation for which Mr. Basil Spence made so powerful an appeal in his inaugural address of the R.I.B.A. earlier this month.

#### Bequest to the A.B.S.

Under the will of the late Harry Stuart Goodhart-Rendel, Past President R.I.B.A., the Architects' Benevolent Society is to receive £1.000.

#### 'Anti-Ugly Action'

On the evening that the President, R.I.B.A. gave his Inaugural Address, there was a demonstration by members of 'Anti-Ugly Action', and copies of a broadsheet attacking the R.I.B.A. on many counts were distributed.

As a sequel to this incident, the President and Secretary R.I.B.A. received three A-U.A. members (all students at the Royal College of Art where the movement originated) and a discussion took place round the table in the Secretary's room. The President, taking each point on the broadsheet in turn, gave a different image of the R.I.B.A. and its present and future programme.

After a free discussion the delegation said that they had a much clearer picture of the difficulties facing the R.I.B.A., but still thought the Institute could and should do more to educate the public as to what was good architecture.

They went away less angry young men than when they arrived.

#### The Doctor's Waiting-room

'Need doctors' waiting-rooms and surgeries be as dull and uninviting as they often are?' asked the Council of Industrial Design, and to show that they need not be, a small exhibition was put on at the Design Centre last month in the form of a compact unit consisting of: reception- and waiting-room, designed by Diana Rowntree [A], and surgery and examination room for which Clive Latimer, designer-consultant to the Medical Practitioners' Union, was responsible.

The unit was admirably conceived, but bearing in mind that its users would be patients, did the use of so much red in upholstery strike the right psychological note?

In the waiting-room we had a chequer-board floor covering, crimson seating round the walls, and for wall-decorations, a glass case of stuffed pike and cases of mounted butterflies—strong meat for those feeling under the weather, surely?

A centre column supporting a light fitting and shelves for magazines was a sensible idea, but would it not be desirable to separate, by means of a partition, the already-infected from the not-yet-infected? Which of us has not sat next to a sneezing patient while waiting to consult the doctor about one's own ailment, hoping that the germs were out of range and cursing the circumstances which exposed one to them?

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#### **Council Business**

The Council met on 3 November, with the President, Mr. Basil Spence in the chair.

#### **Design of Garages**

The Secretary in his Report to the Council said that members of the Design and Planning Committee met representatives of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on 8 October to discuss possible amendments to the General Development Order 1950, which made certain types of garages exempt from planning permission. The Ministry representatives thought it would not be possible to make fundamental amendments to the Order, but agreed on the following action:-

(i) That they would consider at the earliest opportunity amending the General Development Order to exclude from exemption garages placed on corner sites.

(ii) That they would approach the Civic Trust to suggest to them that they should include garages in a competition that the Trust are organising.

(iii) That they would consider advising local authorities to follow the example of Norwich City Council in preparing a standard design of garages which would be obligatory for corporation tenants, and could be supplied free to house owners as a means of encouraging them to use suitable designs.

(iv) That the R.I.B.A. and the Ministry would jointly approach the Council of Industrial Design to suggest the holding of a competition both for permanent and prefabricated garages. The competition's terms of reference would provide for a cheap and flexible design.

The Committee will approach the Ministry again before long to learn what action it has been found possible to take.

#### R.I.B.A./Ideal Home Small House Scheme

Up-to-date figures were given of the numbers of copies sold of the book and of orders for sets of plans.

In the spring the 20 show houses being erected by selected builders in different parts of the country should be on view and for sale to the public and there will be a publicity campaign for which Messrs. Odhams have arranged for one man to work full-time. This will possibly link with a Home Ownership Week which the Federation of Registered House Builders are anxious to organise.

#### Income Survey

In March 1958, the Institute carried out a sample survey of members' incomes in conjunction with the Royal Commission on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration. The results were recently made available to the Institute on a confidential basis, having been processed by the government's social survey department on behalf of the Royal Commission. The Commission asked that no publication should be made of any information about professional incomes in advance of their own report, which will include the figures for all professions with a suitable commentary.

In view of the long time-lag since the survey was made (it was originally thought that the Commission's report would be published in November 1958) the R.I.B.A. has been pressing the Commission to allow it either to publish or at least to exchange information with other professions, but without success. Members will perhaps have noticed the release of information about the incomes of engineers—the

reason being that the Engineers' Guild asked for a survey which was double the size of the sample the Royal Com. mission wanted and were prepared to pay 50 per cent of the total costs. They therefore considered that, in view of the delay, they were entitled to publish without waiting further for the Commission's report.

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The R.I.B.A. is continuing to press for early permission to publish and to collaborate with other professions because the Commission are thought to be near the point of publica. tion themselves. In the meantime the R.I.B.A.'s figures are

#### being analysed and a report prepared.

A.R.C.U.K. It was reported that, with the approval of the Privy Council, all applicants for registration will in future have to sign a declaration undertaking to abide by the Principles of the Code of Professional Conduct so long as their names remain on the Register.

#### Medals of the late G. Grey Wornum

Mrs. Miriam Wornum has presented to the Institute a small cabinet, designed by her godson, Mr. Martin Grierson, which holds various medals (including the Royal Gold Medal) awarded to her husband, the late G. Grey Wornum. The cabinet has been temporarily placed in the East Gallery of the Library.

#### R.I.B.A. Architecture Bronze Medals

The Jury appointed by the Royal Society of Ulster Architects have made the award for the period 1952-58 in favour of the Forthill Intermediate School for Girls at Lisburn. Architect, the late J. V. T. Scott [F].

The Jury appointed by the Western Australian Chapter of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects have made the award for the period 1956-58 in favour of the Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Company Ltd. building at Perth. Architects, Bates [A], Smart and McCutcheon, in association with the late F. G. B. Hawkins [F] and Desmond Sands [A].

#### Classification

The Council approved in principle the system of building classification proposed at the Rotterdam Conference of the International Council of Building. They directed the Technical Information Committee to seek ways and means of promoting the use of the system by members of the Institute, and, through joint action, by the building industry as a whole. The proposal put forward at Rotterdam was that the UDC and SfB systems should be complementary, in other words that the SfB classification should be recognised as existing within the UDC system and that, whenever necessary, documents should carry both notations. In this way the working knowledge of building is largely covered by the SfB system but, at the same time, the scope of the UDC system is used for that general knowledge which is shared by other fields of activity.

#### Christmas Holiday Lectures for Boys and Girls

Tickets are available for the two lectures which Mr. Percy Johnson-Marshall [A] is to give at 3 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday 29 and 30 December. The subject is 'The Rebuilding of Cities' and tickets can be obtained free of charge by writing to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., 66, Portland Place, W.l, marking the envelope 'Christmas Holiday Lectures' in the top left-hand corner.

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An exhibition of paintings and sculpture chosen by 21 architects from their own private collections was shown at the I.C.A. last month.

In his introduction to the catalogue, Mr. Theo Crosby, says that architects generally do not buy pictures, but favour ship models, photo enlargements or 'stoutly maintain the virtues of bare walls, possibly polychromed'. Nevertheless, the 50 or so pictures on view included a number of good ones, and with the added interest of looking up in the catalogue to see who owned which, the exhibition was well worth seeing.

Mr. Sydney Newbery's Exhibition

The President R.I.B.A. was to have opened an exhibition of photographs by Sydney Newbery at the Royal Photographic Society on 2 November, but he was indisposed and his place was taken by Miss Margaret Harker, President of the Society.

Since Mr. Newbery came out of the R.A.F. in 1919 he and his assistants have taken over 200,000 photographs, most of them of buildings or of building technique—a wonderful record.

The small exhibition of his work included some 70 prints and 18 colour transparencies, all of very high quality.

The son and grandson of lithographers, Mr. Newbery began his training in the same craft, but by way of the study of photo-lithography took up photography as a profession. Architecture appealed to him as a subject because of its variety and the challenge it offered in solving the problems of lighting under every kind of condition.

He considers that there has been little actual improvement in photographic technique during the last 25 years—the earlier photographers, he says, were obliged to be good technicians as there was little supplementary lighting available and the latitude of exposure in sensitised material was only a fraction of what it is today.

Where architectural photography has improved, he thinks, is in the treatment of subject. Lighting, both externally and internally is all-important.

In a period when the professional photographer's services to architects and to periodicals has been very considerable, Mr. Newbery's contribution has been a notable one.

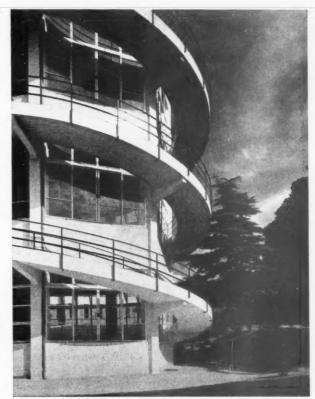
#### How many Architects Sail?

Despite this year's dry summer, we are reliably informed that no architect in the British Isles lives more than 40 miles from water. If this is so, then Sir, you need a boat.

Why not an Enterprise Dinghy? You can win one with a ls. entry in the A.B.S. Competition by calculating the number of nails in a dustbin (particulars from 66 Portland Place, W.1). Or, if you are only one nail out, there are many other valuable prizes.

You already own a yacht? Then, Sir, you need a dinghy for your wife. Let her calculate also. She might win one of the valuable cash prizes or a case of champagne. Either would come in handy for Christmas.

But the purpose of this note is to remind those people who are still calculating the number of nails, and who have not yet returned their forms, that the morning of *Wednesday 9 December* is the dead-line for receiving entries except for those lucky people personally present at the A.B.S. Ball who can hand them in on that evening.



'Hospital, Tunbridge Wells.'
Photograph by Sydney Newbery, F.I.B.P., F.R.P.S.

#### Report of Symposium 'The Living Town'

The report of 'The Living Town' Symposium held in May of this year is now ready and can be obtained on application to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., price 7s. 6d.

You are advised to apply early if you would like a copy, as demand for a report of this highly successful symposium is likely to be heavy.

#### R.I.B.A. Diary

TUESDAY 8 DECEMBER, 6 p.m. General Meeting. *Brazilia*, by Professor Sir William Holford, M.A. (L'pool), P.P.T.P.I., F.I.L.A. [F].

MONDAY 14 DECEMBER, 6 p.m. Library Group. Miss Ida Darlington, M.A., F.S.A., F.L.A., will introduce an evening entitled 'The records of the Commissioners of Sewers as sources for the history of building development in London during the 16th to 19th centuries'.

THURSDAY 24, 12.30 p.m., to MONDAY 28 DECEMBER inclusive. R.I.B.A. offices closed for Christmas holidays.

THURSDAY 24, 12.30 p.m., to MONDAY 28 DECEMBER inclusive. Library closed.

THURSDAY 24 to MONDAY 28 DECEMBER inclusive. Canteen closed. TUESDAY 29 and WEDNESDAY 30 DECEMBER, 3 p.m. Christmas Holiday Lectures for Young People. *Rebuilding Cities*, by Mr. P. E. A. Johnson-Marshall, Dipl.Arch.(L'pool), A.M.T.P.I. [4].

SATURDAY 2 to MONDAY 4 JANUARY 1960. Cost Control Conference, Manchester.

TUESDAY 5 JANUARY 1960. General Meeting. Announcement of Award of Prizes and Studentships. *Design Problems of Space Travel*, by Dr. Tom Margerison, B.Sc., Ph.D.

DECEMBER 1959



# Inaugural Address of the President

Mr. Basil Spence, O.B.E., T.D., A.R.A., A.R.S.A.

Given at the R.I.B.A., 3 November, 1959

MINISTER, Ladies and Gentlemen, as custom has it the President, at this time of year, rears his head and utters. As you know this is his moment, however reluctant he may be. He can say what he likes. A President's autumn ramble, as it were, which is certainly appropriate in my case as I am now approaching my last half-year of office.

Of course, these rambles can be a relaxed affair with sage observations couched in witty terms; they can be a lecture on architecture illustrated by slides—a most hazardous enterprise—or, in character with rambles, one can throw pebbles in pools. I did this last year, but this time I would like to speak my thoughts after almost a year and a half of office as your President.

I need hardly say that it has been a busy time, even apart from the normal business of keeping a large organisation like the R.I.B.A. going. We have intensified the struggle for a correct recognition of the architect's status—a status, I am convinced, that is far below that enjoyed by architects in Switzerland and Scandinavia.

We have had a visit to the Continent of Africa, and as I have already told you about this, I will not cover the same ground again. I will, however, remind you of my strongest impression. The architects in Africa are like you and me, many have been trained here or under a system very close to ours, and what I can never forget is their insatiable thirst for a closer relationship with the mother Institute.

In the 18 months' work, perhaps the one single question that stands out clearly in my mind is our struggle to get the architect's point of view recognised in connection with the new motor roads and especially where they make their impact in the towns.

I am glad to say that in this connection, the problem of the motor road in cities is the subject of our next joint meeting with our friends the Civils, when Frederick Gibberd will deliver a paper on the architects' point of view and Rowland Nicholas on the engineers'. The meeting will take place here in the R.I.B.A. on Tuesday 15 March.

I am, of course, delighted that this has been arranged as a serious misunderstanding existed between the Civils and ourselves.

As you know we are concerned about the impact of these motor roads on our cities, as, without sufficient forethought from all points of view, engineering as well as architectural, the results may well be disastrous. This is clearly obvious from examples already in existence in other parts

of the world. We think we should be represented on the regional committees recently set up to consider the problem. We wish to express an opinion—that is all: there is no doubt that if some machinery existed so that a question like this could be thrashed out beforehand with our sister institutions, it would be a great benefit. It is obviously bad for Institutions like ours to have an argument almost in public. But the motor road question does not only concern the engineer and architect. I firmly believe that the town planners are seriously implicated to say nothing of the surveyors and landscape architects.

This address coincides with the opening of the first of the great motorways. This is the beginning of an era which recognises the motor car as an important element of modern life. An artery goes from London to Birmingham and little microbes will course along this vein with practically no hindrance except when the bug reaches Birmingham or London. The engineer is ready to tackle this problem and do it for a price. It is exactly this price that concerns

But what of the motorway? As an adventure, it thrills me, and here I can only speak personally, as these ribbons of black silk thrown across the country are a great achievement both from the design and constructional point of view. I know I can now get to Coventry without the awful frustrations of the A 5 with hazardous passing, only to be obstructed by some vast heavily-laden lorry trying doggedly to pass another—both going at a snail's pace. This will all be gone.

An architect, of course, cannot really contribute much when a route like this is planned. I think the landscape architect and the surveyor are the people who can help most. But architects can be concerned and interested with the question of bridges. I had hoped to welcome to this gathering Sir Allan Quartermaine, an eminent engineer and a past president of the Institute of Civil Engineers, but he was prevented from coming as the Civils have a similar function today. I got to know him well when I was a member of a small committee of the Royal Fine Art Commission which dealt with new bridges. Sir Allan was Chairman and I can testify to his sincere thought, hard work and concern with the design of so many of the new bridges.

We are all in this together. On a normal building contract an architect cannot do a good job without the collaboration and help of an engineer. When it comes to bridges, the architect who is in a secondary role, can also help. But not just to apply a skin of architecture, like butter to bread. In the Royal Fine Art Commission, we try to show that the collaboration should be sought at the earliest stage, exactly as architects now insist that on a building project collaboration should exist between him and the engineer at the earliest moment. For myself, I always do this, and it is good business.

Of course, there are exceptions. I contend that Sir Owen Williams' bridges on the new roads are exceptions. I have just been in Rome and aesthetically these bridges with their breadth and strength remind me of some of the great Roman works. In any case, who would dare to interfere with Sir Owen Williams? His bridges are a positive statement aesthetically and that is good enough for me.

But I am concerned with the many new bridges going to be put up all over the country, where one cannot expect, and will not get, a positive statement without help. This is so, as I have seen many hundreds of bridge designs submitted to the Royal Fine Art Commission which have been improved immeasurably when the right architect consultant has come to the help of the engineer. I must mention here one architect who has been most successful in this respect—Mr. Arthur Bailey, who has advised Scott and Wilson, Kirkpatrick and Partners, and their partnership has yielded some excellent solutions.

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This is only one one instance when an engineer can call on an architect to help him. The problem that looms large is where the motor road hits the city and infuses into it, at a point, an unusually large volume of traffic. There is of course the straight engineering solution. We have seen some of the results in other parts of the world. I suggest it would spell disaster here. This is, I am certain, a planning problem which has so many facets that it would take too long to enumerate them. But as architects we are most concerned on the aesthetic and architectural side. Personally I hate the destruction of beautiful buildings, of precincts of lovely architecture; I deplore the creation of hopeless building sites by the superimposition of an unsympathetic road plan. dislike the imposition of an elevated road way if (as in some cases in America) it cuts a community in half and the houses adjoining have an arch for a vista from the living rooms and all those who pass on the carriage-way can see into the bedrooms. I believe that the elevated carriageway will have to be accepted and it constitutes a challenge. Furthermore, I believe that the new motorways coming into cities can be the reason for much urban renewal and can create great opportunities to make

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Edwin Smith

our cities safer, better places to live in and much more beautiful. This, I hope, is the field of our future collaboration.

It is a deplorable fact that no official machinery exists so that a question like this can be thrashed out on a professional level. It is bad for the technical professions to bicker in public. We are probably entering one of the most exciting periods as far as construction is concerned, and great opportunities will arise which cannot be honestly turned to advantage by one profession working in a vacuum, perhaps calling on another when it finds itself in a jam. There should be some means whereby we all can meet and thrash out the best way to do the best job. To my mind it requires a super council of all the Presidents and Secretaries of the Institutions who have common interests, to meet together periodically to search for common ground for agreement.

I would like to suggest that the question can be explored of the formation of a higher council composed of the Presidents and Secretaries of the Civil Engineers, the Structurals, the Town Planning Institute, the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and the Institute of Landscape Architects along with ourselves. This council could meet perhaps quarterly or whenever necessary and take it in turns for chairmanship. The object—to make Britain a better place to live in and to control the motor car and not let it control us.

I can see much useful work for a higher council of this character. The technical professions should then move in the same direction eliminating much of the friction which exists today. This council could hold itself in readiness to help the Ministries

with their many problems, should it be asked to do so.

The theme of this address is of course unity. I think that is patently obvious, and I hope our guests will forgive me when I turn to a more domestic matter.

We have almost 19,000 architects scattered over the globe—architects who are members of this Institute. They all pay their subscriptions—eventually! Many of the issues discussed in our council are domestic ones almost exclusive to these islands we live in. One cannot help asking, 'What do the members overseas get for their money?'

I was asked this several times when I visited Africa. It is true to say that the letters A.R.I.B.A. and F.R.I.B.A. at the moment carry sufficient weight to warrant a subscription and of course this carries with it the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL which is sent to every member of the Institute each month. I have heard many criticisms of our JOURNAL during my period as President. But I must say, criticism is completely lacking overseas, rather the other way, as our members in Africa were most generous in their praise of the JOURNAL. The points made were, firstly that it was truly a periodical issued by a learned institution-we must try to preserve this. Recently I received a letter from a senior member of the Institute complaining that in a recent number the word 'cuppa' was used in a caption under a photograph of the last secretary Bill Spragg, having tea with two members at the garden party during the Cardiff Conference. I must say I agree with him—what is wrong with 'A cup of tea'? Secondly, they liked the format and the way the monthly business was reported.

Thirdly, it always carried something of interest apart from the normal business report and the impression I got was that it was read from cover to cover.

But to my mind, this is not enough. Many things can be done to bring our members closer together. For instance, I would like film strips of our exhibitions with a description sent to all our Allied Societies overseas and the remote areas in this country. I know these would be well received and used. But the main point I want to make is that we should discuss with our members overseas the real problems of the Institute as they affect all our members.

We have set up a commonwealth committee for this purpose, but this is only the beginning. I am certain that we should have a yearly conference when delegates from the African Continent, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, India, Singapore, Hongkong and all Allied Societies, together with representatives from the R.I.B.A. Council, should meet at some delightful place and for a week discuss problems and enjoy themselves.

There is no doubt that good fellowship, food, wine and sun would do much to bind the members of the Royal Institute of British Architects together.

We should, of course, have our first conference here in London, but after that I can imagine a most delightful succession of meeting places: Paris, Rome, Florence, Venice, Seville, Vienna, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Athens, and, imagine it, a conference on one of those delightful Greek islands like Mikenos where, in the sunshine, amongst the flowers and food and wine and gentle hospitality of the Greeks, our problems can be discussed. Surely, unity, friendship and the will to strengthen our great Institute will result.

This is my second and last inaugural address to you all, but I make one request, that you ask me to go on one of these conferences as a representative.

#### VOTE OF THANKS

The Right Hon. Lord John Hope, M.P., Minister of Works: It is my pleasant task to propose a vote of thanks to your President for his Address, and it is a particular pleasure to me to do so after listening to his wise and eloquent and constructive words, which I know will be pondered by all of us.

I had the immense privilege to be born and to spend my childhood and youth in the beauty of a home built by Bruce and William Adam and completed by Robert Adam. I shall never forget the thrill when, shortly after the war, I discovered in a book that William Adam had always thought Hopetoun (for that is the name of the house, near Edinburgh) was his best work, and in recognition of his feelings his sons had caused a plaque of part of the house to be inscribed on his tomb in Edinburgh. We had not known this. I got out the car five minutes after reading this, and went

to see Adam's tomb and there on one side was one of the wings of my home. These are the sort of things one can never forget. I do not want to leave the impression in any way here that, because of my start in beautiful surroundings, I think beauty stopped short in the 18th century: I know it did not.

The President spoke to us of the problems which the motor car is causing. I, by virtue of my office, shall have something to do with those problems too, because among my varied responsibilities come, for instance, the parks in London, and I can see already looming up in front of me what I might call the clash between the mechanically inevitable and the aesthetically desirable. I shall certainly do my best, so long as I hold my present office, to contribute to a happy solution of what is going to be a problem for a very long time.

Now, Mr. President, you also mentioned the necessity for different groups working on the same problem to get together early. That is not a truism by any means because although it sounds obvious when one says it, we all know that whatever job we work in, it is so frightfully easy to forget that, whether in peace or war (and I have seen a little of both). I am sure that what you said needed saying, and all of us will be

grateful for that reminder.

I am a Scot—let me hasten to add a Scot without, I hope, a chip on the shoulderbut if I may I will exercise that role to utter one cautious word of surprise, but not really criticism of your President's speech. I listened eagerly to the list of places where he suggested this new Council might meet, and I thought at first it was strange the President (himself a distinguished graduate of George Watson's) did not mention Edinburgh. I wondered what I was to say about this: that I had better say how pleased we would all be to see a Conference in Edinburgh at any time. Then I realised, after a moment's reflection, that when the President got to Athens, he was undoubtedly referring to the Athens of the North.

There is only one other word I would venture to add to what the President said, his last words, indeed, when he expressed the hope that he might be asked-how very nice it would be if the Minister of Works were to be asked too! I do not press that too far, of course, but seriously, what a wonderful thing this Council or something like that, which the President suggested, would be. I am sure we all hope

it may come to pass.

I have been greatly honoured by the invitation to come here, and I know you will join with me in expressing a very sincere vote of thanks for the deeply impressive Address which we listened to from the President.

Professor J. S. Allen [F]: I need not say how much pleasure it gives me to second the vote of thanks to our President for his second Presidential Address. You have all been impressed with the quality of that second effort, and the inspiring message he has given us.

I am not certain quite why I was asked to second this vote of thanks, because there are so many people who could have done it so much better. I do not know whether I have been asked because I am an architect, or whether because I am tomorrow taking on some duties with another profession which is in very close co-operation with our own of architects. Through the initiative of the President, this body is taking part in this meeting of members of the professions which I like to call the land use professions, that is, all those professions that are contributing to the improvement of this lovely country.

I like to think I was asked because I am a member of that Committee, because I think in that Committee, if it develops to an official one, we have the makings of the most constructive meeting of professions that this century has seen. I hope the outcome of the closer co-operation which we hope will come from the meetings of the various professions will be a lovelier

countryside and townscape.

Inevitably the President mentioned the problem of the motorways: traffic is only one of the problems, and is, as the President most rightly said, part of the greater planning problem. Traffic is a result of the activities of human beings, and not of machines. What the human being wishes to do results in vast numbers of machines getting on to the roads, cluttering them up, and threatening to destroy the cities to which the roads take us.

I do hope we shall not forget the point the President made that the motor roads. excellent though they be in getting from A to B, may make A and B less worth

living in.

I thought as I listened, that he struck a new note, that was a note of humility. It is very difficult for a professional man, who has spent his life advising clients how to do this and how to do that, to admit that there may be a member of another profession who can help him. I think I shall go away from this meeting tonight with a sense that humility perhaps is an increasingly important quality in a professional man, that is, humility, not an inferiority complex. True humility really enables us to see our own work in true relationship to that of our fellows. This was the note coming, naturally, from an inspired Scotsman to those south of the Border.

I do trust that as a result of the President's inspiring Address we shall see greater unity between the professions, and much finer results in the towns, cities and countryside of this lovely island of ours.

I have very great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks.

#### PRESENTATION OF LONDON ARCHITECTURE BRONZE MEDAL

The President: Thank you very much indeed.

Now we come to the most interesting and important event in our calendar year. It is, of course, the Presentation of the

London Architecture Bronze Medal and Diploma for 1958.

I have been on this Committee for several years, and year after year we looked at the interesting and exciting building for the T.U.C. designed by David Aberdeen, and always it had perhaps just a bit of sculpture not done which made it slightly incomplete. We were impatient to award it this Bronze Medal. At last the final piece of perfection on this building was there, and it was judged and awarded this Medal.

It gives me, of course, great pleasure to present the Medal and Diploma to David du R. Aberdeen.

It gives me almost equal pleasure to

present a replica of the Medal to Sir Vincent Tewson, C.B.E., M.C., General Secretary of the T.U.C., as representing the building owners.

Great credit must go to Sir Vincent Tewson's body, because without the partnership of a good client and a talented architect, nothing can be achieved.

There is a third member of that partnership, of course, the man who carries the can, the man who builds it, and I am very glad we shall be able to honour him here tonight as well. So it gives me very great pleasure to invite Sir Vincent Tewson to come up and receive a replica of the

Now it gives me great pleasure to present a Diploma to Mr. E. McAlpine, of Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons, the contractors for the building. He is the third member of this partnership, and without him there could be no architecture, and certainly no T.U.C. building.

I now with pleasure call on David Aberdeen to address us.

Mr. David du R. Aberdeen [F]: I personally consider this award a very great honour indeed. I feel that for the Royal Institute to give official recognition to any building in London carries tremendous prestige. It is an award which frankly I had hoped I should get ever since winning the competition in 1948, which makes it almost an historic monument.

Many architects here, and certainly those who participated in the competition, will know the tremendous difficulties of the problem—a rather mean squalid-looking site upon which the client required about twice the accommodation that it appeared capable of taking. The only merit of the site, surrounded by narrow uninteresting streets for the most part, was an exceedingly handsome façade by Lutyens, our neighbour.

The resolution of the problem was achieved, with all modesty, by an inspiring and inspired plan and section in which spaciousness of circulation dominated the whole, so that instead of feeling cramped, one had a sense of openness.

Sculpture played a fundamental part in the whole spatial concept of the scheme. Within the courtyard is a group carried out by Epstein, and externally on the Great Russell Street side a group by Bernard Meadows.

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'Within the courtyard is a group carried out by Epstein'

petition Sir Vincent, whom we have come to look on as our client, permitted us to go full blast ahead on design, and all our energies were bent on achieving a result of tremendous discipline and restraint, relying on precision, fine materials and fine workmanship. I think, looking back, we have got very near that. If we were to have the opportunity to do the job again, no doubt we would make considerable changes. As a previous speaker has said, humility is an essential part—he may not have said precisely this, but it meant it to me-of any artist. Any architect who fails to have humility in the face of his own work very soon ceases to be a valuable creative artist.

On these occasions, rightly so, it is customary to acknowledge the help which one had from others. First, I should like to mention my partner, Peter Hatton, who in beaver-like fashion has worked solidly with me on this project from the word go, and has never left it alone. Next, we were fortunate in our consultants-J. Roger Preston and Partners for heating and ventilation, G. H. Buckle and Partners for electrical work—and certainly in our structural engineers Ove Arup and Partners, who always managed quite effortlessly to respond to our enthusiasm in spite of resulting structural difficulties, a firm we find quite delightful to work with. Last in the consultant class I would mention our quantity surveyors, D. R. Nolans.

But above all I think our thanks are due to the client. Sir Percy Thomas was the Assessor of this competition and when he made his award his first words were 'You are very lucky in your client'. From the beginning our client became the General Secretary, Sir Vincent Tewson; although there was an eminent Memorial Building Committee, it was always Sir Vincent who was ever accessible, always patient, always encouraging, never condemning; and I think largely in measure because he was one of the initiators of this Memorial Building idea, it was to some extent his baby.

If for no other reason whatever, I am happy to have received this Medal more or less as a presentation to the client. I feel as if in some way it makes up for the patience that he has shown over the years, putting up with us as his architects. I am very happy that the Medal has been given to both. Thank you, Mr. President.

Sir Vincent Tewson, C.B.E., M.C., General Secretary, T.U.C.: I thought this might be the type of prizegiving which we have all experienced either as students or as the presenters of prizes. I had not expected to make a speech, but I do welcome this opportunity, Mr. President, to say just a few words.

First, I speak of our appreciation of the award which has been made to someone with whom I have had not only a professional but a personal acquaintance since the effort was first started; second, a word of congratulation to those responsible for deciding the recipient, on their extremely good taste.

As Mr. Aberdeen has said, this has been a baby of mine from very early stages, and one must be very careful in any claim of parentage not to continually bring out the photographs of the family and bore

other people.

There is just one point I would like to mention, not boasting in any way, but mentioning a factor which I think has to be borne in mind by clients, and I am sure it would be a good idea which would be welcomed by all the gentlemen here practising in this learned profession: I think the purpose of a client should not merely be to erect a building, but to erect that building with some sense of social conscience, and that is what we tried to do in a period when some of the buildings were being erected under special circumstances and were presenting appearances which, shall I say, were not completely aesthetic. What we tried to do as an organisation was to erect a building which could make a new style in demonstrating what British skill and craftsmanship together with the planning of the architects, could produce. We thought in terms of the transport problem. I think no new building may be erected in the centre of London without some provision to assist the transport and parking problem: we did that.

In the case of the sculptures, here we have reached a day when the private patron is becoming conspicuous by his absence, and it is the duty of institutions and organisations to encourage all the arts, fine architecture, painting and sculpture.

I am most grateful, Mr. President, on behalf of my organisation for this replica of the award which you have awarded to Mr. Aberdeen, and I should like here to pay my personal tribute to him for the magnificent job which he did.

**The President:** Now it is my pleasure to invite Mr. E. McAlpine, of Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons, the contractors for the building, to address us.

Mr. E. McAlpine (Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons): Tonight I am in the gorgeous position of basking in reflected glory. We have had the privilege of erecting—I must not say a beautiful building, because I am a contractor, a builder, and a builder, if he is to be true to his function, must never have a view as to the quality of the architecture, because a builder must always be the medium whereby the architect expresses his art. Supposing the poor builder was working for a bad architect, what could he do? So he has to be absolutely neutral, and only express the architect's art.

The best I can say is, it was a real joy to express Mr. Aberdeen's art, and it is a real joy to know that the Institute appreciates what Mr. Aberdeen has done.

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Now I know the hour is late, and I must be brief, but I would like to say I have seldom been so thrilled as when I listened, sir, to the first part of your address. The union of civil engineers and architects is so important to all of us who are interested in building in any way. Any engineer who thinks he can build without architects is a fool, and any architect who tries to do without a civil engineer is rather an unwise man.

We are civil engineering contractors basically, but we are also builders; we got into this position through Sir Thomas Bennett in the twenties insisting that more structures in the future must be built by people with the civil engineering outlook.

For my sins, I am chairman of one of the great companies, and we do the new thing, a package deal, where we sell power stations: we are responsible. We would never think of proceeding without the finest architects, both structural and landscape, and this is becoming more important in the future.

Possibly this is slightly domestic, but I

was so amused and interested to hear the President say it is a bold man who interferes with Sir Owen Williams, Some thirty years ago, when my company was responsible for building the Dorchester Hotel, and my uncle was the Chairman, Sir Owen Williams thought he could do without the architect, and he said he would resign. Sir Owen Williams resigned, and we built the hotel with an architect: it was exactly twelve months from the date when he resigned that the foundations were in. Mr. Curtis Green was appointed, and in twelve months that hotel was equipped, designed and built and open. We shall never have the privilege of co-operating again with Sir Owen Williams, of course.

I would like to thank you for the wonderful award, and thank Mr. Aberdeen for having allowed us to associate with him, and express my appreciation to Sir Vincent Tewson of what has been a very happy interlude in my reasonably long life.

The President: Now we have another little bit of business, a very pleasant duty. It is

to award the Diploma of Distinction in Town Planning to Mr. Noel Tweddell, T.D. [F]. The citation is as follows;

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'Mr. Noel Tweddell is awarded the Distinction in Town Planning for his work as the architect-planner of the New Town of Basildon.

'After experience in the initial stages of the scheme for the New Town at Harlow, Mr. Tweddell was appointed in 1949 as Chia Architect and Planner to the newly-formed Basildon Development Corporation. The Master Plan provided for the growth of a town for 100,000 people and the re-creation of the landscape. This involved the siting of complex housing neighbourhoods, of industrial areas and of the town centre on a scale which called for planning decisions of major importance.

'In all this work, Mr. Tweddell has shown a keen appreciation of planning problems and distinguished ability and execution. By his direction of the work of different architects he has achieved throughout the development a fine architectural quality, and it is this high standard carefully maintained in the process of implementing the Town Plan which earns him this Award'.

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## Comprehensive Redevelopment V—The Components of Planning

by P. E. A. Johnson-Marshall, Dipl.Arch.(L'pool), A.M.T.P.I. [A]

#### INTRODUCTION

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It is a commonplace to say that just as a building is made up of numerous comnonents which enclose its various internal spaces to form rooms, halls, corridors, ducts, etc. so a city is the aggregate of a variety of buildings which enclose or frame its external spaces to form squares, closes, roads, paths, gardens, parks and so on. But whereas a building is normally designed with all its elements as an entity in space, a city is almost invariably faced with the problem of replacing its components over a period, as I described in The Time Dimension.1 Thus there is presented the difficult problem of co-ordinating many components of different periods in the same visual scene.

The tasks of the architect and the urban planner may stand a further comparison in that today, although the architect is responsible for the design of the whole building he often includes a large number of prefabricated elements which have been or will be designed by others. In the same way the planner in preparing a comprehensive ayout may well not be responsible for the design of any of the individual buildings, bridges, or landscaped spaces within

If, however, his plan is to have significance it must be much more than coloured zones in two dimensions (important as zoning is as a factor in good planning): it must be an imaginative study in three dimensions; forward-looking in that it will anticipate the most advanced architectural forms, with enough flexibility so that changes in form may be made to individual buildings when they come to be built without damaging the main principles of the overall design. To some extent a comprehensive layout is bound to affect the design of the individual components, but on the one hand, who would grudge the limitations placed on the designers of individual buildings in some of the great Renaissance compositions, and on the other, who can deny that the lack of planning in the 19th and early 20th centuries did not give building designers freedom, but imposed on them an often arbitrary and even ridiculous set of formal conditions? The central area of any large city bears this out, with its height set-backs, party wall problems, rights of light difficulties, etc. All these problems have created many difficulties for the planner in the consideration of evolving building forms, as apart from other restrictions, the shapes of individual sites were often so complicated that architects spent too much ingenuity in overcoming difficulties of this sort and too little in producing significant results in terms of the purpose of the building.

Yet another problem for the planner

which links both component design and the time dimension is caused by the changes in social and economic organisation which take place in a society over a period. To illustrate this I have had comparative sketches made of three major building types over a period, and have selected shops, offices and residential uses for this purpose. The most preliminary study shows how fundamentally the changing social and economic structure of society has affected the building programme and hence the building form in each case.

#### **Shopping Centres**

Shops began as wayside stalls, were later grouped in market places, and then occupied the ground floors in the surrounding houses and of the streets leading up to the market place. A variant occurred in the 18th century with the pedestrian shopping terraces, perhaps the best known being the Pantiles in Tunbridge Wells. In the 19th century, a number of new ideas were involved, springing in some cases from new technical inventions, and in others from economic changes. Examples of the first category were the large new market halls, exploiting cast iron and sheet glass, and the covered pedestrian arcades, sometimes on two floors as in Birmingham. The second category introduced the Department Store, like the Bon Marché in Paris, which was really a large number of different shops combined under one ownership and in one building. In each case the main object was to provide improved conditions in terms of weather protection for the shoppers.

The early 20th century, however, saw a step backward by the emergence of an inferior planning component in the corridor shopping street. It was largely caused by an unplanned change of use in buildings without a change in the planning form of the group, and even reached respectable status in the Headrow at Leeds, where its anachronisms are now obvious to expert and layman alike. Moreover, in large cities the corridor shopping street tended to trail far out to the urban fringes in an effort to follow the motor car, until the Americans took it to its logical conclusion and built complete shopping centres right out in the country, surrounded, however, not by rural sounds of lowing herds, but by the drone of a thousand revving engines. It must be emphasised that neither these supermarkets, nor, incidentally, the British New Towns, render unnecessary in any way the redevelopment of central areas. Fortunately there still persist ideas that most of the collective activities of urban man should take place in urban cores, and as I described in my second paper, the disasters of man gave Coventry and Rotterdam the opportunity of experimenting with a new kind

of shopping precinct within their city centres.

#### Offices

Offices make another interesting planning component to study in evolution. They began as rooms within that early form of mixed development, the merchant's house, and evolved slowly towards specialised forms. During the 18th century they were regarded largely as units of the larger planning element of the street or square, but in the 19th century any advance in individual development was counteracted by the combined effects of non-planning and the property next door, and twisted them into the most inconvenient and ugly shapes. As the economic units of development became larger, architects went back to Italian palaces for inspiration, and even when a striking technological invention like the skyscraper was developed, most architects could think of the forty floors below only as a means of supporting the architecture at the top. Inspiration came eventually via Chicago to the pioneer architects of C.I.A.M., and a more open and fundamental approach began to be adopted. One can trace a line of development from the Pensions Office in Prague, with a glance at the Rockefeller Centre, via the Ministry of Education in Rio (probably the most important advance of all) closely followed by the United Nations building in New York, and on to the full development achieved in the Lever Building, also in New York. In both the official Stockholm Lower Norrmalm scheme and the joint LCC/City Corporation Barbican scheme the basic Lever Building unit is integrated with several others of similar type to make a new kind of urban planning component.

In some ways the wheel has gone full circle. The original mediaeval merchants' houses were composite units, consisting of residential, commercial, office and sometimes shopping uses in the same building. Today, after a gradual separation of function, a 19th-century muddle of mixed units, necessitating the sanitary zoning exercise of recent planning theory, we come back to a new kind of composite planning component, embodying a number of different buildings in one co-ordinated unit which shares common services, a common ground floor for vehicles and a common first floor for pedestrians. The clearest theoretical exercise on this idea was probably the Boston project by Gropius and associates, although as I have described elsewhere, Messrs. Boissevain, Osmond, Buchanan and I carried it very much further in our scheme for the centre of

Such urban planning components, how-

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ever, imply a radically new approach in the conception of the road pattern. The road ceases to be an isolated technical unit and becomes an integrated part of the whole scheme, so that in many cases it is no longer possible to define roads and buildings separately. Even in existing centres built in the old way, the intensity of traffic, particularly in shopping streets, will force the pavements to the first floor, which will have the effect of also forcing the design integration of building and means of communication.

#### Residential Areas

The evolution of residential components is a long and complex study, and is marked by strong emotional feelings such as the strong desire by lower income groups to fulfil upper income group myths. The average speculative house is only the reality of the 'mansion in the country' dream, and the erection of a whole garden suburb planning theory around this dream does not make it valid. Ideas, however, spring from unexpected places, and in the hands of an outstanding client (Henrietta Barnett) and a brilliant architect/planner (Raymond

Unwin) a new concept of the neighbourhood was created empirically in the Hampstead Garden Suburb. The units of residential area are, however, still a subject for research, and although both community and neighbourhood are beginning to come alive, there is still a missing unit between house and neighbourhood. Here again the planning unit is seen as something bigger and more complex than the individual building, especially as the dwelling unit is so small, and we are still in a world of experimental forms, from Unités via slabs, points, 4 storey maisonette squares to little domestic greens, which superficially may resemble the old village green but have in fact serious differences owing to the motor vehicle and other new artifacts.

#### Conclusion

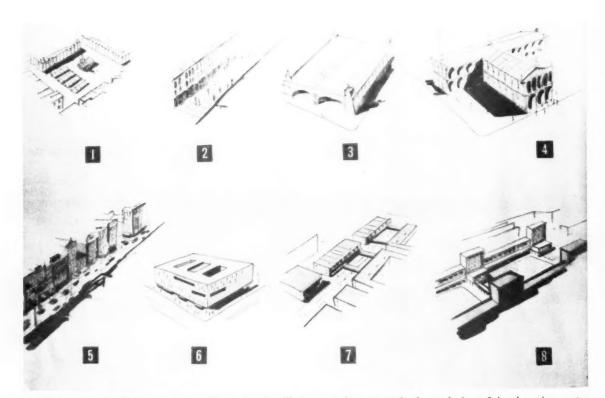
In the five articles which have recorded the original lecture I have dealt with Comprehensive Development in a broad way. The great pioneers of the 20th century felt rightly that totally new visual and design conceptions were necessary in the new world that science had made possible over

the previous 150 years. Rightly too the best of these were animated by deep social convictions and ideals for the betterment of man, and not just by another stylistic argument. I am convinced that history will record that the total urban conception of Le Corbusier's City of Tomorrow marked a fundamental advance in urban vision, and will link nearly all our subsequent plans in some way or another to its pioneering ideas. Certainly my colleagues and I, both in the early days of Coventry and more recently in the LCC, have been profoundly influenced by them, although we learn with humility that the more we discover about cities the more there is to know, and in fact only by practical achievement can theory be tested, and enduring concepts for the human environment be evolved.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank the following for their co-operation and willing help in regard to the illustrations: Mr. Hubert Bennet [F], Architect to the London County Council. Mr. Saul Steinberg, The American Embassy Information Service,

(Illustrations on pages 43–48.)



THE EVOLUTION OF SHOPPING CENTRES. These sketches illustrate various stages in the evolution of the shopping centre. No. 1 shows the mediaeval market-place, with stalls, small covered market, and, later, shops in the surrounding buildings. No. 2 is the Georgian shopping terrace. No. 3 is the 19th-century covered market of cast iron and glass, and No. 4 is another 19th-century development in the covered arcade. No. 5 illustrates the step backwards in the Corridor shopping street, and No. 6 the Department Store. Nos. 7 and 8 are the Rotterdam and Coventry versions of the shopping precinct.

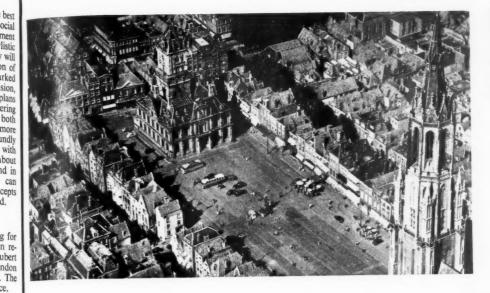
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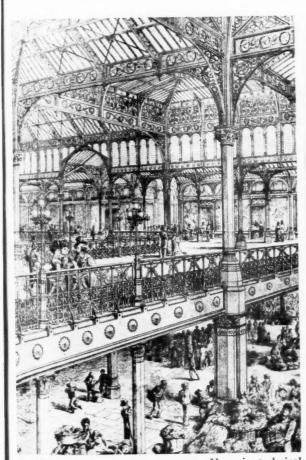
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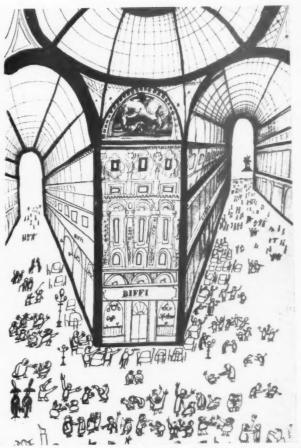
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THE MARKET-PLACE, DELFT. Here is a mediaeval component which has lasted for centuries, and of course is much more than just a shopping centre, but that is its main purpose, which continues happily today.



THE 19TH-CENTURY COVERED MARKET. Here is technical invention in the new materials of cast iron and sheet glass providing an improved standard and creating a new component.



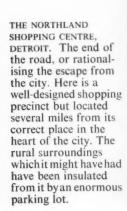
THE GALLERIA, MILAN. Steinberg's drawing shows more clearly than any photograph the exciting possibilities of the arcade as a shopping component.

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THE CRENSHAW
SHOPPING CENTRE,
LOS ANGELES. Here is
the prolongation of
the corridor shopping
street with the full
effects of the motorcar apparent. It is
still regarded in many
places as the estate
surveyor's and
property speculator's
dream.



### The Components of Planning





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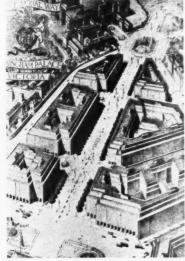
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THE WAR-TIME PROJECT FOR COVENTRY'S SHOPPING PRECINCT. The first attempt to plan a new type of shopping component in the heart of the city. In a new kind of urban unit it provided for both large and small shops, restaurants, rafés and a hotel in the broad pedestrian squares and walkways. Garaging and car parking was proposed on either side, with bus access at each end. Its root ideas come from the historic Rows of Chester and the Departmental Store.





OFFICE CANYON, NEW YORK. Here is the end of one road in design. An example of brilliant technical achievement (i.e. the skyscraper) in one direction almost completely nullified by failing to change the larger planning component at the same time.

THE WAR-TIME ACADEMY PLAN FOR LONDON. Day before yesterday's ideas applied to tomorrow's problems. The combination of the 'Italian Palace dream' with vast but unconsidered space for the motor-car might have created a new urban desert.

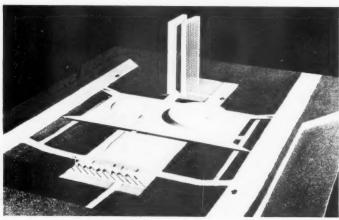
THE LEVER BUILDING, NEW YORK. The line of development flows from the Pensions Office, Prague, via the Ministry of Education, Rio, and the U.N. Building, New York, towards a new form in the Lever Building. London (Barbican) and Stockholm (Norrmalm) have both used this form as a basic type of unit in creating new central area office precincts, but going further by turning the low slab into an upper level pedestrian area.



THE LIJNBAAN SHOPPING PRECINCT, ROTTERDAM. Although this highly successful example is restricted to small shops, it is combined with a group of high central area flats, which can be seen rising in the background, and achieves a high standard of design in almost every detail.



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THE GOVERNMENT CENTRE, BRAZILIA. Here the opportunity of a lifetime is being taken, by outstanding architects and planners, to develop new forms for nearly the full range of urban components. This model (now approaching reality) makes an interesting comparison with the Houses of Parliament, built only 100 years before.

MANHATTAN WEST SIDE, NEW YORK. Here is an urban parkway on the grand scale. The problem is to create a set of components for the buildings which will match the Parkway component.

MULTI-STORIED GARAGE, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. Here is one attempt to create a new urban component to meet a new urban problem in the motor vehicle. Rather than give the cars urban conditions of a standard not usually provided for men, it is surely more sensible to put them on or below ground level whereever possible.





FOUR-LEVEL GRADE SEPARATION, UNITED STATES. The new urban problem of the motor vehicle is strikingly portrayed in this photograph (top right). Here is a new urban component that will inevitably find its way into cities, and calls for high powers of co-ordinated urban design.

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RESIDENTIAL SUBURB, NOTTINGHAM. After the congestion, chaos and slums of 19thcentury cities all classes endeavoured to escape. The Garden City movement made a planning theory of it, and although its aesthetic limitations are obvious enough, its social and economic consequences still remain to be studied.



MAGNITOGORSK. U.S.S.R. A revolution gave fantastic opportunities for new ideas on a vast scale in Russia. A number of the most modern European architects toured the country in a planners' train, hatching new towns like eggs. Unfortunately they were too often content to design sunlighting diagrams rather than human communities. Too often one aspect of a complex problem tends to dominate and distort the others.

THE L.C.C.'S STEPNEY COMMUNITY, LONDON. Over half the buildings in this model are up or under construction. It represents one of the most difficult and challenging problems of our time, that is, the rebuilding of decayed inner areas of cities. In this case war damage was the spur, but a fair number of older buildings designed to fit in to former urban patterns remain to be integrated with the new overall design. On the other hand comprehensive redevelopment has enabled new forms to be developed as part of the new environment.

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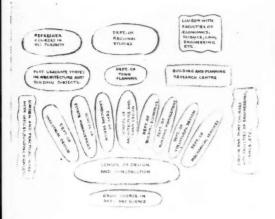
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THE L.C.C.'S ROEHAMPTON SCHEME, LONDON. The opportunity was taken of raising the density of a peripheral urban area, and in doing so of creating a new kind of environment by using new building components in an existing well landscaped setting. Before the war a model of such a scheme would have been news: today it is only the largest of a hundred similar schemes.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS. Approximately half the total volume of building work in Great Britain is undertaken by public bodies of some kind. Local Government represents a wonderful opportunity for co-ordinating planning with architecture, and includes a rich variety of building types, as the diagram shows.

A PROPOSED FACULTY FOR THE BUILDING INDUSTRY. If words like 'comprehensive' and 'co-ordination' are to mean anything, it is urgently necessary that an educational system be devised to provide all the skills required in a comprehensive and co-ordinated way. This idea was evolved from the Bauhaus and other sources, and would provide a great variety of educational and research facilities.





BRAZILIA, A NEW CAPITAL. This press photograph shows one of the new neighbourhoods and motorways in Brazil's bold new capital. It is rare, however, for planners and architects to have such an opportunity for designing and building a totally new city. The new building forms evolved and their relationship to the overall layout should be of great interest and importance to planners everywhere.



THE REBUILT CENTRE OF ROTTERDAM. Rotterdam is the most successful of all the attempts to rebuild cities after the war. A number of interesting building forms have been evolved, some of which are seen in this air photograph, and include the new Department Store (centre), the Lijnbaan Shopping Centre just above it, with a theatre and cinema (top right), and a group of high flats. A few of the pre-war buildings remain and have been incorporated in the new layout. Only a people who had faith in cities could have attempted such a gigantic task.

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# R.I.B.A. Conditions of Engagement and Scale of Professional Charges

At their meeting on 3 November 1959, the Council considered a report from the Practice Committee in regard to a revision of the R.I.B.A. Conditions of Engagement and Scale of Professional Charges and also certain observations from the Practice Committee in connection with other matters relating to the architect's remuneration. In accordance with the provisions of Bye-law 38 the Council have authorised the publication of the Practice Committee's recommendations on these matters and invite comments and criticisms from members.

Such comments and criticisms should be addressed to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., and should be received not later than 15 January

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#### INTRODUCTION

The Practice Committee have been examining the question of architects' conditions of engagement and remuneration with particular reference to the following four aspects of the matter:

1. Differential fees according to building type:

The application of the R.I.B.A. Scale as a minimum basis of fees;

 The possibility of a consolidated fee for 'all-in' design services;

4. The review of the current booklet.

### 1. Differential fees according to building type

The Committee have considered whether there is now a need for the introduction of a differential scale of fees; that is, different percentage scales for different building types. The Committee studied in particular an article on the matter which appeared in ARCHITECTURAL FORUM for June 1958 setting out the position in the U.S.A. where such Scales are commonly adopted. The Committee have also received the views of several firms of architects practising in this country and overseas who were known to undertake a wide variety of building work.

In light of the limited evidence which has been available to them the preliminary conclusion of the Committee is that the proposal is not yet practicable for the

following reasons:

 (a) Apparently less complex types of projects, e.g. office blocks and factories, do not in the event always involve less work overall to the architect;

(b) If such projects do remain less complex at all stages of their development, the architect may already under the provisions of Clause B.2(i) of the existing R.I.B.A. Scale reduce his percentage fee by one-sixth if there is an element of repetition.

It might well be, however, that if statistical evidence of actual costs and margins experienced in architects' offices were to be accumulated this might reveal the need to look into the question again.

The Committee therefore recommend that no action be taken at the moment on the

question of the introduction of such differential fees but that the statistical evidence be obtained for the Committee's guidance on the subject.

### 2. Application of the R.I.B.A. Scale as a minimum basis of fees

The Committee have considered whether the R.I.B.A. Scale of Professional Charges should be expressly stated to be a minimum scale only: this would specifically allow a percentage fee higher than the prescribed minimum to be charged by prior agreement.

In the Committee's view this would be undesirable for the following reasons:

(i) The R.I.B.A. Scale at present has received legal recognition as being the only scale which sets out architects' remuneration where there is no written agreement to the contrary. The reason for this is that the Scale defines with reasonable precision what architects' fees should be and in cases of dispute the Courts will tend to apply that Scale. To qualify the Scale by describing it as a minimum basis of remuneration only would be to make the Scale itself uncertain. The Courts would thereupon be unable to look to the R.I.B.A. Scale in cases of doubt since it could no longer be said that the Scale accurately defined what that remuneration should

(ii) To prescribe only a minimum Scale would open the employment of architects to competition on the basis of fees rather

than of merit.

(iii) If the provisions of the R.I.B.A. Code of Professional Conduct as to members and Students applying and upholding the Scale were to have any meaning at all such a Scale would tend to become a maximum rather than a minimum Scale.

#### 3. The possibility of a consolidated fee for 'all-in' design services

Preliminary consideration has been given to this question. Obviously a very full study will be needed, and the co-operation of other professional bodies is essential if any combined fee for all professional services is to be devised. The Committee are convinced that the question merits further attention since there is, in the Committee's mind, no doubt that some form of consolidated service of this sort is necessary.

The Committee will, therefore, carry on vigorously the investigations which were started during the last Session by a Joint Sub-Committee of the Practice Committee and Mr. Sheppard's then Ad Hoc Committee, and a further report will be made to the Council as soon as possible.

#### 4. Review of the current booklet

The Committee have been reviewing the current R.I.B.A. Conditions of Engagement and Scale of Professional Charges with the object of removing ambiguities and clearing up minor points arising out of its present wording. The Committee have also investigated the possibility of an increase in remuneration at the lower end of the Scale. The following represent the views of the Practice Committee in this connection:

#### PART 'A' CONDITIONS OF ENGAGE-MENT

#### 1. Clause A.4

The Committee recommend that this clause should be amended to read as follows:

4. The Architect shall not make any material deviation, alteration, addition to or omission from the approved design without the knowledge and consent of the Client, and shall inform the Client if authorised expenditure is likely to be exceeded and if the contract period is likely to be varied."

(The words in italics do not appear in the existing clause.)

#### 2. Clause A.6

The existing clause reads as follows:

'6. The Architect shall, if requested to do so, at the completion of the work, prepare free of charge to the Client, drawings sufficient to show the main lines of drainage and other essential services, as executed.' The Committee recommend the following clause in substitution:

'6. The Architect shall, if requested to do so, at the completion of the work, prepare free of charge to the Client smallscale drawings of the building, showing the main lines of drainage and other essential services as executed.'

#### 3. Clause A.8

The existing clause reads as follows:

'8. The employment of Consultants shall be at the Architect's discretion in agreement with the Client, and Consultants shall be nominated or approved by the Architect, and appointed and paid by the Client. Where it is agreed to retain the services of Consultants [IN NO CASE SHALL THE ARCHITECT'S FEE BE REDUCED BY MORE THAN] one-third on the cost of the work upon which the services of the Consultants are retained, provided always that the Architect's fee on the cost of the whole scheme shall not be reduced by more than one-sixth.'

The Committee recommend that the words within the square brackets should be deleted and the following words substituted:

'the Architect's fee may by prior written agreement be reduced, but in no case shall the reduction exceed'

#### PART 'B' SCALE OF CHARGES

#### 1. Headnote

The Scale of Charges is prefaced by the following italicised headnote in the existing booklet:

'Apart from the two copies of the drawings and documents provided for in Clause B.1 and the drawings specified in Clause A.6, the fees as set out in this Scale of Charges are in all cases exclusive of the cost of all prints and other reproductions of drawings and documents, travelling and hotel expenses, and other reasonable disbursements.'

The Committee recommend that this headnote be deleted and that the following sub-clause be inserted as sub-clause (ii) of Clause B.1:

(ii) The fees set out in the Scale of Charges are in all cases exclusive of the cost of all prints and other reproductions of drawings and documents, travelling and hotel expenses and other reasonable disbursements.

(The existing sub-clauses (ii) and (iii) to Clause B.I would be re-numbered (iii) and (iv) respectively.)

The effect of this recommendation would be that the cost of all prints and other reproductions of drawings or documents would be chargeable to the Client.

#### New Works

#### 2. Clause B.1

The existing preamble to Clause B.1 reads as follows:

'For taking the Client's instructions, preparing sketch designs, making approximate estimate of cost [BY CUBIC

MEASUREMENT OR OTHERWISE], submitting applications for [BUILDING OR OTHER] licences and town planning, bye-law or other approvals, preparing working drawings, specification or such particulars as may be necessary for the preparation of bills of quantities by an independent Quantity Surveyor, or for the purpose of obtaining tenders, advising on tenders and preparation of contract, nominating and instructing Consultants (if any), preparing [AND supplying] for the use of the Contractor, two copies of all drawings, specification or other particulars and of such further details as are necessary for the proper carrying out of the works, giving general supervision as defined in the Conditions of Engagement, issuing certificates for payment, and certifying accounts, exclusive of the services enumerated in Clauses B.5 and B.14, the charge is to be a percentage on the total cost of all executed works as follows:

The Committee recommend that this preamble be amended by the deletion of the words shown within the square brackets.

#### 3. Clause B.1(i)

This clause at present provides for a sliding percentage scale operating from 10 per cent on works costing up to £500 to 6 per cent on works costing over £4,000.

The Committee recommend that this Scale be replaced by the following:

The Committee feel that the right figure today for the commencement of the 6 per cent fee should be £7,000 rather than £4,000 as hitherto if a reasonable remuneration is to be obtained. The 1946 Scale of 10 per cent to 6 per cent over a cost range of £200 to £2,000 broadly gives on price index rise, a comparable £700 to £7,000 today. The progression from £700 to £7,000 would be by steps of £900 as compared with the previous steps of £500. The Committee, in making these recommendations, have borne in mind that where a Client builds on a mortgage basis the increase in weekly payments as a result of increased Architects' fees as recommended would be minimal.

#### **Partial Services**

#### 4. Clause B.3(ii)

This clause at present reads as follows:

'For taking Client's instructions, preparing sketch designs sufficient to indicate the Architect's interpretation of the Client's instructions (but not in detail adequate to enable bills of quantities to be prepared) and making approximate estimate of cost, the charge is on quantum meruit and shall not exceed one-sixth of the percentage due under Clause B.1 or B.2 (as the case may be) on the estimated cost of such works,'

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#### The Committee recommend

(i) that after the words 'estimate of cost' in line 7 above, there should be inserted the words 'and making application for outline town planning approval'

(ii) that in line 11 the words 'estimated cost of such works' should read 'Architect's estimated cost of such works'.

#### 5. Clause B.3(iii)

This clause at present reads as follows:

'For taking Client's instructions, preparing sketch designs sufficient to indicate the Architect's interpretation of the Client's instructions, and preparing drawings and particulars sufficient to enable applications to be made for Town Planning, Byelaw and/or Building Act approvals, the charge is one-third of the percentage due under Clause B.1 or B.2 (as the case may be) on the estimated cost of such works.'

#### The Committee recommend

(i) that in line 4 after the word 'instructions' there be inserted the words 'making approximate estimate of cost'
 (ii) that in line 10 the words 'estimated cost of such works' be amended to read 'Architect's estimated cost of such works'.

#### 6. Clause B.3(iv)

This clause at present reads as follows:

'For taking Client's instructions, preparing sketch designs, making approximate estimate of cost [BY CUBIC MEASUREMENT OR OTHERWISE], and preparing working drawings, specification, or such particulars as may be necessary for the preparation of bills of quantities by an independent Quantity Surveyor, or for the purpose of obtaining tenders, the charge is two-thirds of the percentage due under Clause B.1 or B.2 (as the case may be) on the estimated cost of such works.'

#### The Committee recommend

 (i) that the words shown in square brackets be deleted and,

(ii) that in line 12 the words 'estimated cost of such works' be amended to read 'Architect's estimated cost of such works'.

#### 7. Clause B.3(v)

This clause at present reads as follows:

'If the project or any part thereof is abandoned or deferred or any part omitted or substituted on the Client's instructions during the preparation of the working drawings, the charge is two-thirds of the appropriate percentage on the estimated cost of such works less a quantum meruit charge for bringing the working drawings and other particulars up to the stage defined in Clause B.3(iv).'

The Committee recommend that in line 7 the words 'estimated cost of such works' be amended to read 'Architect's estimated cost of such works'.

#### Mode and Time of Payment

#### 8. Clause B.4

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The Committee recommend that for the purpose of tidying up the layout of the Scale, this clause be transposed so that it appears after the existing Clause B.5, the latter becoming Clause B.4. Thus all matters relating to the source of fees for general architectural services would be dealt with before the Scale goes on to deal with Mode and Time of Payment.

#### Services not included in the Scale

#### 9. Clause B.5(iv)

The existing clause reads as follows:

'In negotiations arising from applications for [BUILDING OR OTHER] licences, town planning, bye-law or other approvals, and negotiations in connection with Party Walls, Rights of Light and other easements, reservations or restrictions.'

The Committee recommend the deletion of the words appearing in square brackets.

#### Litigation and Arbitration

#### 10. Clause B.7

The existing clause reads as follows:

For qualifying to give evidence, settling proofs, conferences with Solicitors and Counsel, attendance in Court or before Arbitrations or other tribunals, and for services in connection with litigation, the charge is based upon the time occupied, in accordance with Clause B.10.

'Architects acting as Arbitrators are recommended to base their charges upon the total time occupied in dealing with a case at the rate of 3 guineas an hour exclusive of out-of-pocket expenses and

other disbursements.'

The Committee recommend that this clause be re-worded to read as follows:

For qualifying to give evidence, settling proofs, conferences with Solicitors and Counsel, attendance in Court or at Arbitrations or before other tribunals, and for services in connection with Litigation, the charge is based on the time occupied at the minimum rate of 3 guineas an hour exclusive of out-of-pocket expenses and other disbursements.

Architects acting as Arbitrators are recommended to base their charges on the total time occupied in dealing with a case at the minimum rate of 3 guineas an hour exclusive of out-of-pocket expenses and other disbursements (minimum fee 20 guineas),

The Committee feel that the remuneration allowed under the second paragraph of the existing clause does not compare with that which members of other professional bodies are entitled to charge for like services.

#### Dilapidations

#### 11. Clause B.8

The present clause reads as follows:

'For preparing schedule and settling the amount if required, the charge is 5 guineas per cent on the amount of the settlement, or on the estimated cost of complying with the Schedule (minimum fee 5 guineas)'.

The Committee recommend that this clause be replaced by the following clause, being Clause 26 of the R.I.C.S. Scale of Professional Charges, and be transposed to appear within those clauses in the R.I.B.A. Scale which are adopted from the R.I.C.S. Scale:

'Dilapidations (Land, Buildings and Chattels)

(a) For preparing a schedule for the landlord and settling the amount if required. 7½ guineas per cent on the first £1,000; and 5 guineas per cent on the residue of the amount of the settlement, or of the cost of works executed by the lessee (minimum fee 7½ guineas).

(b) For acting on behalf of the tenant in connection with a schedule and settling

the amount if required.

The amount is required. The guineas per cent on the first £500; and 5 guineas per cent on the residue of the amount claimed by the landlord, or (if that amount has not been quantified) of the estimated cost of complying with the landlord's schedule (minimum fee  $7\frac{1}{2}$  guineas).

Notes:

(i) In either of the foregoing cases, if the amount of payment for dilapidations is specially limited by statute or by agreement between the parties, a fee on the basis of quantum meruit.

(ii) In those cases where the responsibility to comply with repairing covenants rests with the landlord and it is the tenant who serves a schedule of dilapidations paragraph (a) above applies when acting on behalf of the tenant, and paragraph (b) when acting on behalf of the landlord, mutatis mutandis.

(iii) In the case of agricultural dilapidations, the estimated value of any materials which the landlord agrees to supply should be included in the amount on which the fee is based.'

#### **Time Charges**

#### 12. Clause B.10

The existing clause reads as follows:

'In cases in which charges are based upon time occupied the minimum fee is 1½ guineas per hour exclusive of charges for Assistants' time.'

The Committee recommend that the following revised clause be substituted:

'In cases in which charges are based upon time occupied the minimum fee for a Principal's time is 2 guineas an hour, to which may be added charges for Assistants' time and office overheads thereon.'

# Practice Notes

#### Edited by Charles Woodward [A]

IN PARLIAMENT. Caravan Report. Sir Lionel Heald asked the Minister of Housing and Local Government and Minister for Welsh Affairs whether he had yet received Sir Arton Wilson's report on his investigation with regard to residential caravans; and whether he would make a statement.

Mr. Brooke: I am greatly indebted to Sir Arton Wilson for the thoroughness with which he has carried out a complicated investigation. His report is being published today, and copies will be available in the Vote Office. I am already considering the policy questions involved, and shall be consulting the local authority associations and other interests concerned. I will make a further statement as soon as possible. (5 November 1959.)

#### **CARAVANS AS HOMES**

A report on the problems of residential caravanning made to the Minister of Housing and Local Government, and published as a White Paper, concludes that there are about 60,000 caravan homes in England and Wales occupied by about 150,000 people and that these numbers are not likely to diminish in the near future.

The report is the result of a fact-finding investigation conducted, at the Minister's request, by Sir Arton Wilson, K.B.E., C.B., formerly Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Pensions. It does not deal with holiday caravanning or with caravans

used by gypsies or vagrants.

Sir Arton, who for certain aspects of the investigation had the help of a special inquiry carried out by the Social Survey Division of the Central Office of Information, concludes that in the main caravan homes are situated in rural or semi-rural locations on the fringes of expanding industrial areas and in favoured retirement districts. He describes the caravan-dwellers as mainly young or youngish married couples, often with small children, including a 'sizable number' of industrial workers who have come from other parts of the country to take new jobs. Most of them, about 80%, hope one day to move into houses or flats, and 'live in caravans because they could not get other dwellings in the right places or on the right terms, or because caravans meet their need for cheapness, convenience or mobility'.

The typical residential caravanner, says the report, owns his caravan—acquiring it by hire purchase. Prices for a fully or partly furnished van range from £360 to £2,000, but the average total price paid on hire purchase, taking new and second-hand vans together, is £500. The average downpayment is £140 and the average weekly instalment is £3 3s. The weekly rents charged by site operators for pitches average 15s. 6d. over the country as a whole and 23s. near London.

The report draws attention to deficiencies in many of the caravans, and caravan sites,

as places for people to live. It also sets out a number of short-comings and difficulties in the legal and practical powers of local authorities to control the starting up of sites, the conditions on the sites and the condition of caravans themselves.

Of the 60,000 residential caravans, says the report, about 38,000 are on sites for which planning permission, usually with conditions, has been given; about 12,000 have 'existing use' rights; and about 10,000 are on sites 'which are apparently located or operated in contravention of the Town and Country Planning Act'.

Special stress is laid on the problem caused by the fact that most of the demand for caravan living arises on the outskirts of industrial centres, where green belt policy limits the amount of land available for caravan sites or for permanent housing. (5 November 1959.)

(The title of the Report is 'Caravans as Homes', Cmd. 872, obtainable at H.M.S.O. price 5s. net.)

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Town and Country Planning Act, 1947. Town and Country Planning (Development Plans) (Amendment) Regulations, 1959. (S.1. 1959. No. 1581.) The Ministry has issued Circular 54/59 dated 18 September which explains that the object of the 1959 Regulations is to provide for the definition of areas of town development on town maps and to make various changes in the methods of presenting information in development plans. The main provisions are referred to in the Circular with explanatory notes in the Appendix.

The Regulations came into operation on 1 October and are obtainable at H.M.S.O. price 6d. net.

Reducing Planning Delays. Mr. Henry Brooke, Minister of Housing and Local Government, discussed the Government's pledge to review afresh the administrative system of town and country planning, with the aim above all of reducing delays, when he opened a Town and Country Planning Association conference in London. He said: 'For land use hardly a person believes any longer in complete laissez-faire, the antithesis of planning. In principle the nation has learnt its lesson; it wants green belts preserved, good agricultural land saved from the builders, beauty spots and coast lines protected and jumble of houses and factories avoided.

'The kind of challenge to planning which I welcome is the challenge to bad or blurred planning, to hasty planning or crawl planning. That is what I mean to try to eliminate from the administrative system; where it is at fault, I do not seek to shirk responsibility. When people attack "those planners" it is not that they are attacking the idea or the purpose. They have lost patience with officials and experts and enthusiasts who use vague language which creates a suspicion that they are pursuing not clear concepts but their own partial prejudices. Or it may be they have lost

their temper with an administrative machine compared to which they think a tortoise is a model of alacrity. All this you and I must fight to correct.

"We must be as stern as anybody towards the planner who fails to reason accurately and to define closely what he is getting at. If this failing can be eliminated, nothing will help me more in my efforts to make the administrative processes of planning operate less slowly and more acceptably.

'You will have seen that the Government pledged itself in its election manifesto to review afresh the administrative system of town and country planning, with the aim above all of reducing delays.' (22 October 1959.)

#### RIGHTS OF LIGHT ACT, 1959.

The Rules under this Act have now been made and came into operation on 16 October.

The form of application to the local authority for the Registration of a Light Obstruction Notice must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the Lands Tribunal that notice of the proposed application has been given to all persons likely to be affected by the Notice. The application is made by the servient owner of the land who is either the freeholder, a tenant with a term of years of which seven years remain unexpired or a mortgagee in possession.

The servient land must be described and shown on a plan attached to the application and the dominant building must be described with a map or plan if necessary.

On the plan of the servient land the obstruction of the access of light to the dominant building must be shown as if an opaque structure were erected on all the boundaries of the land or in the position marked on the plan and of unlimited height or of such other height as may be indicated on the plan.

A form is set out in the Rules when an application is made to cancel or vary a Light Obstruction Notice and this must be accompanied by a Statutory Declaration by the servient owner that there are no other persons who would be entitled to apply for the registration of a Light Obstruction Notice apart from the persons named in the application.

The fees for registration and other fees are set out in the Rules.

The Act temporarily prolongs the prescriptive period for the purpose of acquisition of an easement of light from twenty to twenty-seven years, so far only as concerns proceedings in any action commenced after 16 July 1959, and before 1 January 1963 or in any action commenced on or after 14 July 1958 but before 16 July 1959, and which is not by then finally disposed of. If, in any subsequent proceedings, it is necessary to determine whether a person is entitled to an absolute and indefeasible right to the access and use of light to and for a building and anything done or begun before I January 1963, constitutes an infringement of that right, the prescriptive period is again extended to twenty-seven years.

The Rules are obtainable at H.M.S.O. price 5d. net, under the title S.1. 1959. No. 1733. The Register of Local Land Charges (Rights of Light) Rules, 1959.

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# ARCHITECTS REGISTRATION COUNCIL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

The Council, having agreed that in the interests of the profession it is of the utmost importance to bring the Code of Professional Conduct to the early notice of new entrants, sought the approval of the Privy Council to embody in the official forms of application for registration the following declaration:

'AND I further declare that I have read the Code of Professional Conduct and undertake that, if admitted to the Register, I will conform with the Principles laid down in the said Code now or hereafter by the Council, in the conduct of my practice as an architect, so long as my name remains on the Register.'

It was announced at the last meeting of the Registration Council that the Privy Council had approved the declaration and it will accordingly come into operation.

# LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. Question to the Chairman of the Town Planning Committee.

(i) Has he seen the report in the recent issue of a weekly publication criticising the ratio a dwelling of garage provision required in London by the Council as low compared with that for other areas and the statement that London is 'at the tail end here'?

(ii) Does he consider there is any justification for these remarks?

The Chairman's reply was as follows: (i) and (ii) Yes. In the report the Council is compared with Bucks and Herts County Councils where conditions in this context are very different. The Council's present standard is one car space to every four dwellings, except in the central 200-personsper-acre zone where it is one to two and in redevelopments consisting entirely of houses where it is one to one. In this last named category then, where comparison with other counties is not unreasonable, the Council is not at the tail-end but at the head. As regards flats, the difficulty to be faced in London is that to insist on a higher standard could inhibit residential redevelopment for economic reasons. There is also the physical difficulty of finding space for garages in many London housing sites. (3 November 1959.)

#### LAW CASES

Lexden and Winstree Rural District Council v. Martin — Queen's Bench Divisional Court. 8 October. Building By-laws. Space at rear of house. Which is rear of house?

This was an appeal by Lexden and Winstree Rural District Council from the dismissal by justices sitting at Witham, Essex, of a summons alleging that Mr. James Martin, of The Grove, Church Road,

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Tiptree, Essex, had erected a building at the rear of his house so that the open space left there was less than that required by the

local building by-laws.

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Giving judgment, Lord Parker, C.J., said that the appeal raised a curious and novel point. The local by-law in question provided that at the rear of a domestic building there should be an open space of not less than 300 sq.ft. The sole point was what was the rear of this house. In dismissing the summons the justices said that it was not for them to define what was the front or rear of a building. When built, The Grove had faced south-west towards the main road. This side had two bay windows and a front door and a semicircular drive led up to it. If that still was the front of the house, then the north-east and opposite side was the rear. It was there that the new building had been erected, and it was agreed that if this remained the rear then there was a contravention of the by-law.

Mr. Martin had apparently told the justices that he had for long discontinued using the front door. He said that he treated the south-east side of the house originally one of the sides-as the front. That side faced the garden and had a terrace, but it had no door. He also said that he treated the opposite side, the northwest, which also had no door, as the rear of the house and he had constructed a car park

He (Lord Parker) had grave doubts whether the court ought not to deal with the case at once and say that it was perfectly plain that what was originally the front of the house remained the front. There was no door in what Mr. Martin called the front, and the rear of the building and the layout of the new building with a wash-house and wood store directly opposite what was originally the back door seemed to confirm that it remained the back of the building. He (his Lordship) had little doubt that Mr. Martin, like many people, had, for convenience, ceased to use the front door and asked tradesmen and guests to come round to a side entrance or the back. But the fact that people came to a door did not mean that door was the front door. The matter seemed too plain for argument, but in case there had been a complete reorganisation of the interior of the house the case would be remitted to the justices with a direction that they must determine what was the rear of the house, and that in doing so they should take into consideration not what the respondent used or allowed his guests to use but the whole layout of the building, both outside and inside.

An order for costs was made in favour of the council. (THE ESTATES GAZETTE 17 October 1959.)

Henry Boot and Sons, Limited v. London County Council. 'Rates of Wages.' Rise and fall clause. Holiday money. In the JOURNAL for June last at page 290 this case was referred to as a judgement of the Court of Appeal. This judgement allowed an appeal by the contractors and held that the sum set aside each week under an agreed holiday scheme by the contractor for each of his

employees, was within the expression 'rates of wages' in clause 23A of the contract referred to in the appeal and so the contractor was entitled to add the net cost of the increase in holiday pay to the contract price ((1959) 1 All E.R. 77). The London County Council appealed

to the House of Lords against this judgement and it was allowed. The case is reported in THE TIMES 5 November 1959.

# **Technical**

# Column

Specification of paintwork

It is generally accepted that satisfactory preparation is the basis of good painting; in order to achieve this it is obviously necessary to be precise when specifying paintwork. Such was the argument put forward by representatives of the National Federation of Master Painters and Decorators of England and Wales at a recent meeting at the Institute, when some of the difficulties encountered by both architects

and painters were discussed.

At this meeting it was agreed that little or no difficulty arises when contracts or sub-contracts, for maintenance painting or the painting of new buildings, are based on the R.I.B.A. form of contract (where Quantities form part of the contract). Under Clause 10 of the Contract all bills of quantities must be prepared in accordance with the Standard Method of Measurement of Building Works and are required to 'fully describe the materials and workmanship and accurately represent the work to be executed'. They are also required to describe as 'provisional', work which, by its nature, cannot be accurately measured.

If these principles were adhered to in other forms of contract there would be no difficulty but unfortunately this is not always done. Too often clauses such as: 'Prepare and apply one coat undercoat and two coats hard gloss paint', or 'Burn off (and other forms of preparatory work such as scaling and wire brushing) where necessary', or 'The decoration to include for all primers, cleaning solutions and sealers, etc., whatsoever necessary', are used to describe the work to be done. If the term 'prepare' is used the particular items of preparatory work required, e.g. stopping, filling, knotting, etc., should be indicated. Those various items of preparatory work are described in the British Standard Code of Practice, C.P. 231 (1952) which is available from British Standards Institution, British Standards House, 2 Park Street, London, W.1. (price 15s.).

Frequently the amount of preparatory work such as burning-off, descaling, wire brushing, flame cleaning, spot priming, etc., can only be determined after access has been gained and a thorough inspection carried out. Where a measured item cannot

be provided a provisional quantity, which will be subject to re-measurement on completion of the contract, should be given for the contractor to price.

If there is to be complete understanding between architect and contractor it is desirable that all specifications and bills of quantities should be prepared in accordance with the principles of the Standard Method of Measurement.

Building matters: B.B.C. Network Three

The establishment of a radio programme devoted to building represents a major achievement. At the press conference announcing the programme it was said that its success or otherwise would be reviewed after three months. While there has been criticism in detail the evidence suggests that the programme fulfills 'a long-felt want' in the industry.

This series can play an important part in stimulating the demand for technical information, not only through the broadcasts themselves, but also through lectures, courses, etc. It is not only the information obtained directly from the talks that is important, but also the consequential improvement in the climate of opinion regarding new information and ideas generally. In no sense does the series conflict or compete with other information channels, but rather it stimulates greater use of them all.

If the programme has a limitation it is surely due to its modest place in the B.B.C.'s programme Network Three at p.m., a time when many people have hardly had a chance to get home. This programme deserves a better placing: isn't television the obvious medium for a visual subject such as building? Congratulations are due to all concerned with the programme, in particular to Charles Crichton and Robert Gunnell.

Manchester Cost Control Conference

A further conference on methods of the control of building costs at the design stage is to be held at Hulme Hall, Victoria Park, Manchester, from Saturday until Monday, 2 to 4 January 1960. The conference, which is sponsored by the Cost Research Liaison Committee of the R.I.B.A. and the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, will be on the same lines as those already held at Great Missenden, Bristol and York. The Conference arrangements are being made jointly by the R.I.B.A. and the Manchester Building Forum. It is primarily for the north-west region, and it is unlikely that there will be a further conference in this area. Applicants for the conference, which is residential, are asked to write to Haydn W. Smith [F], at the Manchester Building Forum, 2 Conyngham Road, Victoria Park, Manchester 14, not later than Monday, 7 December. Please state your age, professional, or other qualifications, where you work and in what capacity, and what, if any, experience you have in the application of cost control methods. The conference fee is ten inclusive of accommodation. guineas Details of the programme will be announced



#### Secondary Modern School, Tuxford

designed by W. D. Lacey [A], County Architect, Nottinghamshire

A garden room, paddock, small farm and garden have been provided so that the children can have contact with living things and processes in the course of their studies



The buildings are dominated by a central 3-storey block in red tiles, white concrete and black timber boarding, with painted soft wood windows and coloured vitreous enamel infilling panels

THIS BUILDING was awarded the R.I.B.A. Architecture Bronze Medal in the area of the Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Society of Architects for the three-year period ending 31 December 1958.

The school is in a rural area on a site with good views and some large trees. It is the first multi-storey building erected in the new method of construction developed to meet the needs of the County Council Building Programme, and is one of the first results of an investigation into the requirements of secondary modern schools undertaken by the Authority's Education Officers, Teachers and Architects.

The construction is based on a light steel frame on a thin concrete slab designed particularly for building on sites liable to mining subsidence, but equally applicable on stable sites such as this one. All the major parts of the building were prefabricated in factories and designed for rapid erection on the site by a comparatively small team of men. The system of construction has been adopted by a number of other local authorities in England, Wales and Scotland who now work together in a consortium.

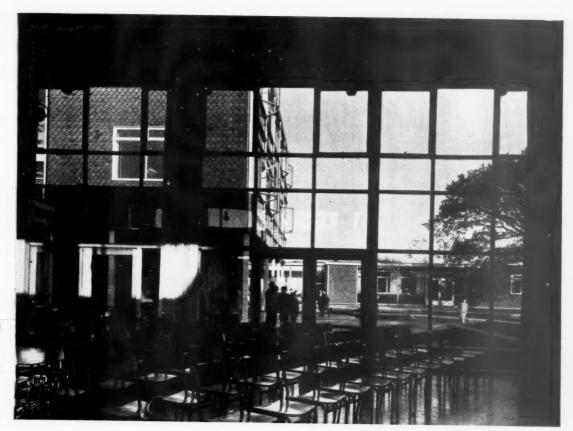
Tuxford School was built in one year at a cost of £107,285, which was approximately £10,000 below the cost limit allowed for the job.

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<sup>1</sup> See 'Buildings without Foundations,' by D. E. E. Gibson [F], JOURNAL or December 1957.



View through the Assembly Hall looking towards classrooms for craftwork and science

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The Assembly Hall

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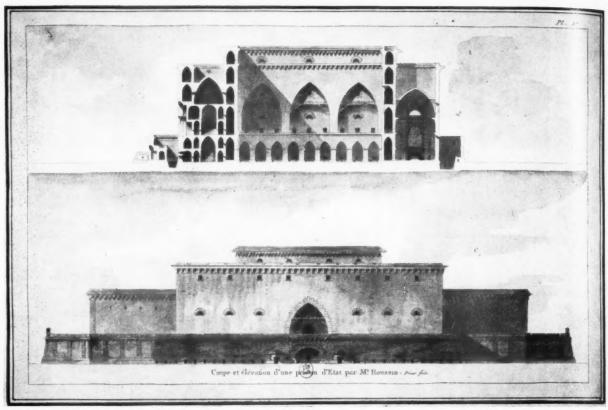


Fig. 1. Houssin: Project for a State Prison

# French 'Academic' Architecture, c. 1774–1790

by Helen Rosenau, Dr. Phil., Ph.D., Lecturer in the History of Art, University of Manchester

THE AIM of the present study is to draw attention to the survey of engravings published by Amant-Parfait Prieur and Pierre-Louis Van Cléemputte from 1787 up to 1796, under the title Collection des Prix que la ci-devant Académie d'Architecture proposoit et couronnoit tous les ans.(1) It comprises two folios of introduction, 121 architectural engravings and a list of contents. (It should be noted that in order to secure uniformity the illustrations here reproduced have been taken from a copy in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, which is outstanding by its sequence of engravings, delicately painted in watercolour. The engravings appeared consecutively at short intervals in twelve cahiers and for this reason the complete work is rare.)

A great number of the original 'Grands Prix' drawings have been preserved in the École des Beaux Arts in Paris. They have, as yet, not been catalogued by up-to-date methods and await publication. Only by comparing the originals carefully with the engravings can the full skill of the engravers'

work with regard to addition, simplification, and selection be realised. Seventyeight engravings from this work, rare even in France, are found in this country in the Royal Institute of British Architects, where most of them have a thin coating of watercolour of the period, and the volume exists in a more fragmentary state in the Sir John Soane's Museum (42 untinted engravings). The collection contains not only designs for 'Grands Prix' but also for minor awards, made on a monthly basis, and some which were unsuccessful. The publication gives an interesting cross-section of the academic taste of the period, the earliest of the dated engravings of 1774 being for baths designed in competitions by Cruci and Bénard and the latest appears to be a scheme for a bank by Bergognon of 1790.

The range of projects is wide, mainly belonging to the years 1781-89; they are chosen from the point of view of social purpose, the private mansions of the nobility only appearing on rare occasions. The impact of the striving for a fuller and better life for a wider section of the com-

munity which came to the fore in the Revolutionary period is thus foreshadowed here in the designs for public buildings, including hospitals, banks, museums and libraries. Some of the architects represented in the engravings attained great fame in the Napoleonic period, especially Percier and Fontaine: others left an impact on the developments in provincial cities, for instance Combe in Bordeaux and Moitte in Dijon; a number almost unknown, such as Houssin who contributed an interesting scheme for a prison (Fig. 1), or Vien. perhaps a relative of the painter of that name, whose outstanding Cenotaph for Lapeyrouse and his sailors of 1788, foreshadows the developments of the Romantic period (Fig. 2).

The later collections of 'Grands Prix' engravings, as published by Allais, Détournelle and Vaudoyer in 1806 and Baltard and Vaudoyer in 1815, continue the themes outlined, without adding any particular novel or significant accents. It is therefore legitimate to concentrate attention on the work of Prieur and Van Cléemputte, and

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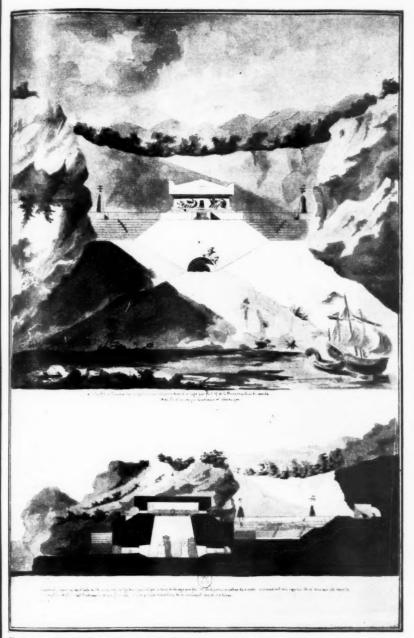


Fig. 2. Vien: Project for a Cenotaph for Lapeyrouse and his sailors, 1788

especially on the contribution of Prieur, who combines clarity of outline with exactness of detail and a full understanding of the projects involved. This quality is apparent not only in the engravings, but also in the captions, which frequently give the relevant measurements and a detailed outline of the Academy's programme. Although the spelling of names is not always consistent and the dates sometimes need checking, Prieur certainly attempted to give a complete and precise account, whilst Van Cléemputte, who was mainly respon-

sible for the engravings concluding the publication, seems to have been more interested in speed and quick financial returns. (2)

The term 'academic' in this study describes the accepted method of teaching of the French Academy, tuition being individualised, architectural students progressing at their own pace, and differing in age from the very young, such as a Chalgrin, born in 1739, who received a 'Grand Prix' in 1758, to Vaudoyer and J.-B.-Ph. Moitte, who were successful in

this respect at the age of 27, in 1783 and 1781 respectively. But the term is also applied in a broader sense, reflecting a desire for objectivity and concentration on the essential, an attitude paralleled by the desire for Roman virtue in the field of politics.

The sustained interest shown by the Royal Intendants in charge gave the students a feeling of importance and security, although their subjective patronage and personal influence proved rather irksome at times. After 1780 the power of the Academy declined rapidly and the freedom of the students increased, as was well demonstrated in 1785, when they objected to the first prize being given to Moreau for a conventional design for a Cenotaph (Fig. 3a), although Fontaine, who received the second prize only, had produced a more imaginative project. This opposition led to the rescinding of the earlier decision, and to Rome bursaries for both students. Another instance, clearly Revolutionary in intent, was the objection of the students to the regulations of the Academy in 1790, which led to its final disintegration in 1793. (It was reconstituted as part of the Institut de France in 1795).

The prizes were of three kinds: the first, which included a bursary in Rome, the second, and the more routine emulation prizes, which were awarded more or less monthly during the teaching period. It appears from the selection that the Academicians did their best to be objective in most instances, demanding respect for the given specifications and measurements, disallowing unnecessary detail and concentrating on architectural qualities.

The importance of these engravings in their ubiquity and clarity can be compared with that of photographs and films at the present time, but, since they contain ground plans as well as elevations and details, they could assist the architect and suggest combinations which photographs are unable to provide. Just because they are ideal plans they contain the possibility of adaptation rather than of mere copying, and they were indeed used in a wide variety of combinations.

The prize designs are of varied interest and quality, and may be regarded from four main points of view:

#### Influences in France

Some throw light on buildings in progress, such as the projects for a Cathedral by Combe and Moitte, which, dated 1781, were caused by the death of Soufflot in 1780 and the problems of terminating the structure of the Church of Ste Geneviève, later to become the Pantheon. They show a re-interpretation of the building in a simpler and more austere style. In these projects the influence of E-L. Boullée is apparent, since he had devoted much thought to the design of a 'Métropole', one drawing for which is actually found in the Royal Institute of British Architects, dated 1782<sup>(3)</sup> (Fig. 4a, b, c).

Other examples show the growing interest in medicine and the care of the sick, which is reflected in numerous

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Fig. 3b

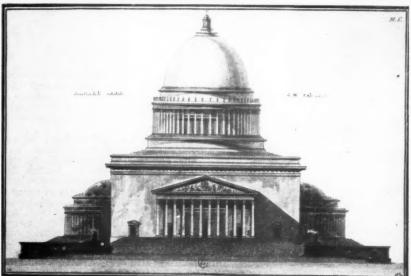


Fig. 3a. Moreau: Project for a Cenotaph, 1785

Fig. 3b. Boullée: Project for a Cenotaph for Newton, c. 1784

Fig. 3c. Zaharov: New Admiralty, St. Petersburg



Fig. 4b. Ste Geneviève, Project by Soufflot, Engraving by Taraval of 1780 Fig. 4c. Boullée: Project for a Métropole, 1782 (R.I.B.A.)





Fig. 4c

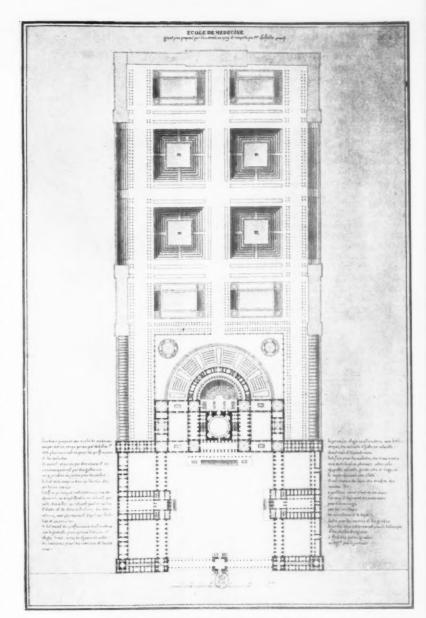
'Lazaret' and 'Hôtel-Dieu' designs, some with a more open plan for isolated wings, such as those by Moreau of 1784, others proposing a continuous lay-out, such as Bonnard's of 1787. There was, as yet, no sign of John Howard's preoccupation with the single cell for housing prisoners in Bernard's Law Courts cum prisons of 1782 or the State Prison by Houssin, perhaps connected with the competition of 1787; the latter architect breaks new formal ground in his emphasis on gothicising arches (Fig. 1).(4)

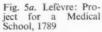
#### Influences Abroad

g. 3c

The 'Grands Prix' engravings may be regarded as 'refreshers' for those architects, who, like Zaharov, a pupil of Chalgrin in 1783-6, adapted in his Admiralty in St. Petersburg many of the ideas found there (Fig. 3c). They also added to the French influence abroad even when architects had not visited France. Thus, Friedrich Gilly shows in his projects of c. 1785, centred around a Monument for Frederick II of Prussia, a strong French impact, although he only visited Paris in 1797-8. Here again the 'Grands Prix' proved an inspiration. In this context, architectural developments in the United States should also be mentioned, since they were by necessity largely based on reproductions from prints and illustrated books. It is also worth considering whether Sir John Soane, who, as was stated above, possessed a number of engravings of the 'Grands Prix' made use of suggestions here given. His ground-plans for two Penitentiary Houses, one for 600 males, the other for 300 females, were connected with the Act Geo. III, 19, of 1774, and are to be dated about 1782, when Soane competed unsuccessfully for their commission. Although the enclosed geometric forms in their compactness are different in spirit from the spacious triangular College by L-A. Trouard of 1780 found among Sir John Soane's 'Grands Prix' designs, nevertheless there exists an affinity in the interpretation of simple and inter-connected shapes(5).

Boullée, a member of the Academy of Architecture from 1762 and of great influence as a teacher, served on programme and selection committees, thus exerting a world wide influence through his pupils; on the other hand Ledoux, famous at the





present time because of revived interest in his publication of L'architecture considérée sous le rapport de l'art, des moeurs et de la législation of 1804, was then comparatively unknown and had achieved recognition mainly for the toll-houses of Paris.

#### Influences on Future Development

Certain 'Grands Prix' foreshadow the evolution of the Empire style and Romanticism and the developments based upon it. For example, the monumental prospect of the Lazaret on the seashore by St. Hubert (originally called Chasse and brother-in-law of J.-L. David) may have inspired buildings of the kind of the 'Maximilianeum' in Munich designed by Stier in 1854, and

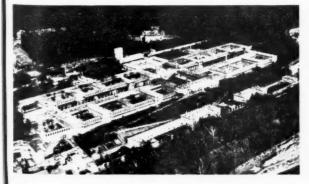


Fig. 5b. Gilbert: Mental Hospital, Charenton, after Hautecœur

g. 4c

Vien's Cenotaph for the navigator Lapeyrouse and his sailors, who were lost in Oceania in 1788, foreshadows a typically Romantic rocky landscape (Fig. 2). Lefèvre's 'Ecole de médecine' of 1789 with its open courts, is reflected in the lay-out of the lunatic asylum in Charenton by Gilbert, of 1838–45 (Fig. 5a, b).

#### **Ideal Projects**

Lastly, the designs may be regarded as ideal projects, unconnected with any particular time or place, akin in spirit to the ideals of Boullée, whose Cenotaph for Newton of c. 1784 is reflected in the schemes for Cenotaphs by Moreau and Fontaine of 1785, and projects by La Barre and Delépine, probably of the same date. (Fig. 3a, b). Another visionary scheme is for a circular theatre, planned by Boullée in 1781 and reflected in Sobre's designs for the park of a grand seigneur of 1782. Indeed, the most interesting designs are those connected with landscape gardens and especially Sobre's lay-out of 1784, for grounds for a public function, with two patte d'oie motives, palaces and twin theatres giving a foretaste of the requirements of the Revolutionary Festivals,(6) which included pageantry and choral music. Furthermore the 'Monument' of 1785 for the Assembly of the Academies by Goust, shows an imaginative central plan with varied sub-divisions, and Vaudoyer's 'Ménagerie' of 1783 is a pleasure ground cum zoo, with alternating pavilions, which seems to have influenced Gandy's designs for radial villages (Fig. 6),(7) (Vaudoyer's 'Ménagerie' is among Soane's 'Grands Prix'.)

The predilection for the circular form is based on ideas of infinity and regularity, but is also indebted historically to Vitruvius's conception of the city of the winds, and may ultimately be derived from the

Roman mundus. Naturally these visionary designs, by their very complication and scale, were in the past less important as models than the simpler arrangements, which, assembled in engravings, provided a sort of architectural alphabet. These were not copied, but modified in varying architectural idioms in France itself and throughout Europe. The comprehensive lay-outs are still awaiting a fuller appreciation, and perhaps even a Renaissance, since high-rise blocks in parkland are foreshadowed here; the symmetrical setting, frequently disregarded as a principle in our own period, may well be rediscovered in the future, and perhaps the 'Grands Prix' will then find greater favour. By their large scale they reflect a concern for the community as a whole and a social purpose. They are functional rather than 'megalomaniac'.(8)

All the projects discussed here are significant, because they represent a fusion between an accepted type of architectural norm and an emphasis on individual achievement, which led to a high level of public taste and has left its imprint on many of the large towns of Europe. The character of the designs was due to an unusual set of circumstances when the

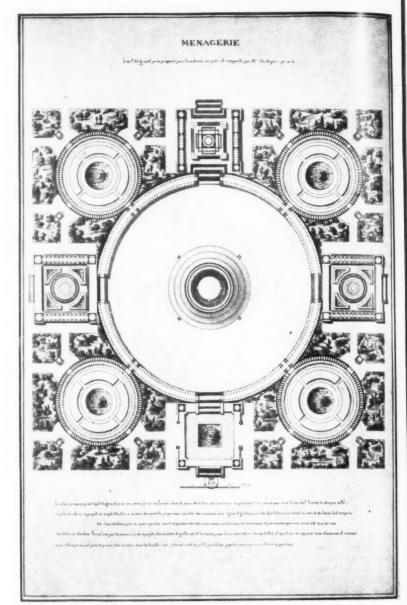


Fig. 6. Vaudoyer: Project for a Pleasure Ground cum Zoo, 1783

'academic' in the fullest sense of the word was combined with a growing concern for artistic liberty and an awareness of a need for a novel type of public commissions. Individual freedom gained in importance and led to the growth of Romanticism and architectural historicism. That this freedom generated its own problems was as yet not apparent, but is only too clear at the present time. French academic architecture of the pre-Revolutionary period may therefore be regarded with a new interest, not only because of its inherent quality, but as an outstanding example of a balance between individualism and collective trends in architecture.

#### NOTES

1. This study is based on a talk given to the Library Group of the R.I.B.A. on 6 April 1959 and has been prepared with the help of a Travel Grant from the Faculty of Arts of Manchester University, for which I wish to express my gratitude. I would also like to thank Mr. Sewter of the History of Art Department of this University, Mr. Palmes, the Librarian and the Staff of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and Sir John Summerson and Miss D. Stroud of the Sir John Soane's Museum in London, and Madame Bouleau-Rabaud, the Librarian of the Ecole des Beaux Arts as well as the Staff of the Cabinet des Estampes of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, for giving facilities for my work.

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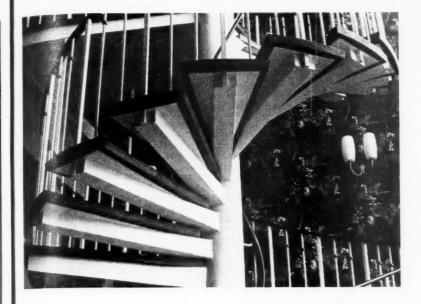
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#### Photographs of Buildings

The Preston, Blackburn and District Society of Architects, in association with the Preston Camera Club, has recently organised as part of its campaign for public relations a competition open to amateurs for photographs of buildings. Two of the winning entries are illustrated.

Left: Photograph by J. H. Young of the staircase of the Directors' Suite in the new Social Hall extension to the Geo. Bassett Factory, Sheffield. Architects, Hadfield, Cawkwell and Davidson.

Below: Leica photograph by Derek Holden of the altar of the new Church of St. Vincent de Paul at Lancaster, showing the reredos painted by John Piper [Hon. A]. The architect is Tom Mellor [A].

2. The background material of this study is conveniently assembled in L. Hautecoeur, La formation de l'architecture classique en France, Paris 1943, etc., especially volumes 4, 5 and 6. Unfortunately Professor Pevsner's volume on Academies of Art, Cambridge University Press, 1940, hardly deals with the French Academy of Architecture. Especially important for our purpose are the Procès-Verbaux de l'Académie Architecture, 1911, etc., especially volumes VIII, IX and X, edited by H. Lemonnier, Index by M. W. Viennot; also David de Pénanrun, Roux and Delaire, Les architectes élèves de l'Ecole des Beaux Arts, 2nd edition, 1907, passim.

3. On Boullée cf. H. Rosenau, Boullée's Treatise on Architecture, London 1953, E. Kaufmann, Three Revolutionary Architects. Boullée, Ledoux and Lequeu, Philadelphia 1952, and Architecture in the Age of Reason, Harvard University Press, 1955.

4. J. Howard, The State of the Prisons of England and Wales, Warrington 1777 and An Account of the Principal Lazarettos in Europe, Warrington 1789; also Th. A. Markus in RRCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 116, October 1954, pp. 251 ff.

5. J. Soane: Designs for Public and Private Buildings, London 1828, plates XLI, XLII, and p. 27. Soane also possessed later publications of Grands Prix. Cf. also A. T. Bolton: The Works of Sir John Soane, The Sir John Soane Museum Publications No. 8 Memoirs of the Professional Life of an Architect, London 1835 by Sir John Soane (printed but not published), p. 16 f. On Soane in general cf. J. Summerson: Sir John Soane, London 1952. The Soane Museum possesses a number of drawings, connected with or for the Penitentiary. A coloured one probably destined for show at the Royal Academy is dated 2nd July 1799 (No. 12 set 2).

 6. Cf. D. L. Dowd, Pageant-Master of the Republic, University of Nebraska 1948.
 C. B. Rogers, Spirit of Revolution in 1789, Princeton University Press, 1949.

7. H. Rosenau, The Ideal City, London 1959 passim.

8. H. Lemonnier, in L'architecte, V, 1910, p. 92].



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# Correspondence

The Editor, R.I.B.A. Journal

#### PERCEPTION AND MODULAR CO-ORDINATION

Dear Sir,-Mr. Christopher Alexander's admirable article will give all serious designers plenty of food for thought. I think, however, that I can give a simpler explanation of the 'pleasant rectangles' to

which he refers.

Simple geometrical figures are pleasant when they appear to have been intended. Thus the regular polygons please because they are readily seen to have been chosen for the type of symmetry they display; aberrations displease. A square slightly out of true looks like an error. It is not quite so easy to see how rectangles other than the square can be made to look specially chosen but I think it can be done, and I give below the four types of rectangle which I suggest are, by the nature of their proportions, felt to be intended, not accidental.

1. The square, for reasons given above, is obviously a chosen form. Rectangles that approximate to the square, but are recognisably not squares are tiresome because they suggest error. Its symmetry on both axes results in a figure having no direction. It points neither up nor down and so it is used as a terminal or focal shape. See the upper and terminal windows in Mr. Alexander's (Fig. 2) façade of the Petit

Trianon.

2. The 'perfect rectangle'. This is the rectangle which is neither too nearly a square nor so far from it that it begins to look directional. It is, as it were, a rectangle in its own right, almost as suitable for a focal termination as a square. The proportion of the sides is somewhere near the ratio of the side of a square and the diagonal 1:1.414. It, or something near it, is to be seen in the two wings of the Trianon façade and again with long side on its base in the central feature, and the proportion was, of course, used endlessly in Renaissance compositions.

3. The 'long rectangle'. This is the rectangle definitely directional but so proportioned that it is still quite clearly a rectangle in its own right, not near enough to (2) to raise doubts about its identity, or so elongated that it may be thought to be a bad version of (4). The proportion is the double square 1:2. In conventional architecture this proportion has been used for openings required to suggest height, as in the windows of an interior with a lofty ceiling. It is used precisely for this purpose

in the 'piano mobile' of the Trianon.

There is possibly another 'long rectangle' with proportions somewhere near the short side of the double square and its

diagonal.

4. The 'longest possible rectangle'. Beyond a degree of elongation rectangles become bands or even lines, and are not thought of as rectangles at all. There would be, however, presumably a long rectangle with its short side still sufficiently great for the rectangle to be recognised as such, the figure being in no way a strip or band or line. It would not be surprising if the proportion were somewhere between 1:7 and 1:10 within the limits of the proportions for the column of the orders.

In these examples I have had in mind for the most part rectangles with one of their shorter sides as the base. For rectangles with long bases, at least in the façades of buildings, conditions are a little different for the same reasons that, again in façades, symmetries either side of a vertical axis are pleasing, but symmetries above and below a horizontal one are not. To deal with this matter would prolong my letter unduly. Yours faithfully.

H. LEWIS CURTIS [F]

Dear Sir,-I would agree with Mr. Christopher Alexander more readily if the impression of an object was determined by vision alone. The fact remains, however, that this impression is conditioned by the remaining senses, as well as modification by the conscious and sub-conscious memory. Something may be pleasing in form and colour but smell nasty-living creatures such as snakes, spiders and wood-lice, beautiful in themselves, can arouse fear or disgust.

Although ill-founded claims can be made for the golden section and other mathematically conceived proportional tools, such claims do not invalidate these. It is important to regard them as tools and tools only. It is however remarkable to find how often their application in great works determines the relationship of the parts to

the whole.

I think it will be agreed that a plane or volumetric grid founded on whole numbers

is basically undifferentiated.

By adopting such a system one comes full circle and finds oneself amid chaos once again—an appalling prospect of a night sky with stars of equal brightness spread out at strictly even spacings or an endless succession of notes of the same pitch and intensity, repeated at regular intervals.

It is only when the fundamental principle of differentiation is introduced, that the human mind appreciates 'order', and differentiation can only be achieved by using equivalents of irrational number ratios. In fact, whether we like it or not, differentiation pervades every human

experience.

Mr. Alexander seems to say: order is necessary and for some reason pleasing to the mind; order based on irrational number characteristics is shrouded in mumbojumbo and false premises, but modular co-ordination offers a kind of order founded on clear reasoning.

He does not stress the fact that he is offering an expediency, which has been formulated to meet the commercial and economic needs of a civilisation that worships the golden calf of technology.

I, for one, shall regret the day when, R.I.B.A. stands for the 'Royal Institute of British Assemblers'.

Yours faithfully,

MARTIN HUTCHINSON [L]

Sir,-In order to justify his belief in modular co-ordination, in particular 4-in.+ 4-in. + 4-in. + 4-in. + 4-in. + 4-in.Christopher Alexander entitles an article Perception and Modular Co-ordination' in the October JOURNAL, and writes largely (61.8 per cent) a thesis condemning any man existing or who existed in the range of men from the Greeks to the present day, if he believes or believed in such mystical things as the 'Golden Rectangle'

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In particular, though, he stressed the rectangle rather than the ratio of the sides and this is important. No individual rectangle is either beautiful or ugly, and it is the way shapes are put together and the relationship between them, which provides the beauty or otherwise of the

subject, article or building.

In relating the golden mean to nature, Mr. Alexander dodged the relationship of  $\phi$  to the human form. Surely he should have said something about the proportion of man or is this too strong an argument for the mysterious architects who use & in magically designing buildings for human beings?

Has Mr. Alexander some doubts concerning modular co-ordination?

Does he think that using a scale made up of 4-in. increments might be somewhat cold and unrelated to man, except that a man's hand happens to be 4-in. in breadth?

Is he afraid of competition from Le Corbusier's scale 'Le Modulor'

Is it possible to standardise and design like meccano every building based on a module of 4 in.?

Is the concept of modular co-ordination allied to that of the Renaissance architects in their analogy of the musical theory?

Or what is it that makes Mr. Alexander wish all architects would erase from their minds any thoughts connected with the golden mean?

Yours faithfully,

J. R. COUSENS [Student]

Dear Sir,-To a layman interested in current architectural developments, Mr. Alexander's examination of the visual implications of modular co-ordination is most welcome. It is unfortunate that his own logic in exposing the illogicalities and misconceptions of others is not impeccable and that, at the end, he misquotes the partition theorem. But these blemishes do not invalidate the general tenor of his argument.

His consideration of visual perception almost wholly in non-architectural terms does, however, raise some doubts about its architectural relevance. Is our response to architectural proportion related in any way to our ability, for instance, to distinguish between rectangles of different but closely similar shape? Do we, to take another example, see a window or door of a given shape and size as equivalent to a geometrically identical interval of walling between two such openings? More fundamentally, how far is the satisfaction of a lazy eye the right criterion when we are concerned less with an immediate reaction than with the cumulative effect of looking at a building innumerable times from innumerable different positions? May not this simple form of satisfaction be more likely to lead to the impression of dullness that is too often characteristic of recent buildings? Our most valued experiences are rarely those that can be appreciated to the full without effort.

It is hoped that Mr. Alexander will dispel

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This done, it would be of immediate interest if he would further extend his inquiry to discover whether there is any visual reason to prefer one system of selecting standard dimensions on a modular grid to another. His conclusions suggest that he has, so far, been more interested in the way in which architects could superimpose their own system of order on the more flexible order inherent in a system of co-ordination. Yet he does think that the visual effects characteristic of a numberpair system itself1 will already be powerful, and, if he is right in this, we must expect the effects of some other types of system to be even more powerful. But will they indeed be so powerful when translated into architecture and, if so, in what sense? And are the visual potentialities in this sense, of one system, or of one choice of a, b, and k on the number-pair system, to be preferred to those of another? Or is the ideal simply the system that leads to the highest degree of ordered flexibility—i.e. the most efficient from a more practical point of view? If there is anything to be learned from the architecture of the past, from its successful use of many different systems of proportion and order mostly springing in the first place from practical needs, it seems so. But can this be confirmed?

If some of these questions can be answered and the reasons given, it is not only the choice of a system of modular co-ordination that will be more surely founded. Architects will also again have the beginnings of a genuine theory of architecture to set beside the many theories from other fields that they rightly use but from which they sometimes expect too

much.

R. J. MAINSTONE 20 Fishpool Street, St. Albans.

Yours faithfully

<sup>1</sup> Geometrical aspects of modular co-ordination, by J. W. Harding and L. S. Vallance, THE BUILDER, 27 September 1957, pp. 552-55.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

Dear Sir,—The report of the Oxford conference in the November JOURNAL and the subsequent action of the Council makes very drastic changes in the whole structure of architectural employment.

That changes are necessary is all too obvious but after reading the conclusions one becomes aware of grave doubts about the basic conception underlying the whole

report.

The idea that architectural design can be divorced from construction and practical administration and done by persons of entirely different training and background seems to me to be old-fashioned and likely to produce muddled and inconsistent buildings.

It is essential in my view, that every member of a building team should have some common basis of thinking and that the men doing working drawings and details should understand what the original designer is striving to achieve, even though they may not have the ability to do it themselves.

Appendix 5 of the report lists the subjects which the 'technicians' should study and apart from a rather vague 'history of building' there is not one subject in any way relating to the understanding of

architecture.

I feel quite sure that in practice these 'technicians' will, in many offices, undertake design responsibilities and, since they are human beings not robots, will form their own tastes and have their own ideas.

It appears that these are to be entirely untrained and the results could very well resemble those of 'the Borough Surveyor' whose training has not been very dissimilar.

In more enlightened offices of course the 'technician' team leader might have a young designer from a full-time school to

'put the architecture on'!

I should like to make it clear that my criticism is of the narrowness of the curriculum put forward for the 'technicians' training, not of the principle of the alternative qualification, which I know to be very desirable.

Yours faithfully,

Sir,—The November JOURNAL containing the Report on Architectural Education is one of the most important ever published and yet it is doubtful whether more than a few of your readers have bothered to read it. They should, for it could have the most disastrous effects.

To the best of my knowledge, only two ordinary members have been sufficiently interested to write to the JOURNAL on this subject, and both were against the proposals. This was dismissed in the report with 'opposition to the raising of the standard of entry has been negligible'. It follows that support for the report has been even more

'negligible'!

At present 63 per cent of Diploma courses have no 'A' level pass, 95 per cent is the figure listed for schools, and those qualifying externally are not even mentioned. And yet we are asked to believe that most of us are so unsuitable that the general standard of entry must be raised to 'two "A" level passes'. If only our sons can show outstanding promise in Spanish and Biology, they will then be fit to be architects! (They would, presumably, be able to deal with an attack by Spanish bullfrogs with the same competence that most of us deal with the death watch beetle!) Side issues are to be 'that the demand for external examinations will be progressively

reduced'—'and possible abolition . . . should be considered'.

This needs examining for it appears to mean that:

- (a) Many of us who qualified externally are considered to be unsatisfactory architects, (although we are not so sure ourselves).
- (b) In future no youngster of 16 or 17 will be able to start as a pupil in a private office, or be ready to start earning his living at architecture before the age of 24 or 25.

(c) Only those who have well-to-do parents or government grants can hope to be

architects at all.

(d) The profession will be largely deprived of some '10,000 unqualified assistants' (embryo architects) and no one will be able to work his way up (as some do who show aptitude at a comparatively late age).

The other proposal that seems to be fraught with danger is the proposed subdivision into: long-haired architects  $\nu$ , short-haired technologists. We all know that both types exist and there is room for both in the profession, but is it *true* that in future, only those who are school-trained are fit to be 'architects' whilst the rest must become 'technicians and technologists'? The long-haired architects seem to be getting to be a little more conceited than they should be, for despite all the odds being in their favour, it is surely very doubtful whether school-trained architects are responsible for 50 per cent of the total volume of architectural work, and much of that work is criticised violently by the public.

And are the Committee blissfully unaware of the amount of work being done by 'pin-money architects', many of whom already get that work because they class themselves as unqualified technicians'? Under the set-up now proposed, isn't the result bound to be that the architect will gradually be put out of business by the technician? Or to bring it to a personal level, couldn't you or I leave the word 'architect' off the notepaper and do as well or even better as a 'building technician'?

Surely most members of the R.I.B.A. are in for a rough time if these proposals are put into effect, and before they are, I suggest we resort to the ballot. Why not send a brief summary of the proposals and opinions to each member and ask him to vote for or against?

Yours truly, E. B. REDFERN [A]

#### BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CON-FERENCE

Dear Sir,—In your report of the second day's discussion of the Cardiff conference in the September issue, Mr. Aronin is quoted as hoping opinions would be forthcoming on 'the feasibility and preparation of a check list by which architects can know at all stages of their work that they have included all the elements in the

design necessary for the construction of a building'.

Such an aid will shortly be forthcoming in the form of a short book entitled Pre-Contract Practice for Architects and Quantity Surveyors. The authors are a group of architects and quantity surveyors, and the book is to be published by Crosby, Lockwood and Son early in 1960. After discussing previous work on the subject the book sets out in simple terms the methods of assembling, recording and conveying to the contractor the information necessary for the pricing and erection of any building.

Issued with the book, but also available separately, there will be sets of questionnaires drawn up in such a way that they will serve when completed as completely comprehensive specification notes. The authors hope that the book and specification notes will prove of value not only to members of their professions but to contractors and the industry as a whole, and in some degree minimise the dangers due to the almost complete separation of the designer from the constructor.

Yours faithfully,

H. E. D. ADAMSON IFI

#### REAR ELEVATION

Dear Sir,-Your correspondent in the August issue under this heading is right: 'elevation' till recently meant only a kind of graphic representation of a building, not a part of the building itself, and has been so used since c. 1730. The difficulty is that a satisfactory general term for the latter concept has apparently not so far been found. 'Front' cannot be, since it is used specifically for a formal wall-treatment; so the four walls of (sav) a detached rectangular building can only be so described when they are all designed to be seen (e.g. those of a 17th-century mansion); 'façade' has an even stronger force. A further disadvantage of 'front' is its use for the wall facing a thoroughfare or other recognised means of access, in antithesis to 'back', which is not. 'Side' might be used in its generic sense were it not specifically applied to walls at angles to 'front' and 'back' and in antithesis to both. 'External vertical plane' would be accurate but ponderous. The best neutral alternative one can suggest (though it may lend itself to humorous use) is 'face', applicable to any external wall without reference to its design; party-walls revealed by demolition of neighbouring buildings could be so called. The word could even be used of walls that, though 'external' to the air, pointed inward, say, to courtyards, and to those of 'multilateral' buildings, including those with re-entrant as well as projecting angles, like Warkworth Castle or modern schools. (For the description of buildings in relation to the cardinal points see THE BUILDER, 1946, 22 November, p. 546.)

Yours faithfully, H. V. MOLESWORTH ROBERTS

#### LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND PARTY WALLS

Dear Sir,-The Practice Notes in the October 1959 JOURNAL stated that the London Building Acts (Amendment) Act 1939 'did not authorise any interference with any easement of light or other easement in or relating to a party wall'. This statement is taken from Section 54 of the Act of 1939, and on first sight, it would seem to settle any issue of the problem of party walls and easements of adjoining owners in the County of London. Difficulties arise, however, because Section 54 has been held to apply only to the reconstruction of existing windows in party walls, whilst the Section is silent on the question of ancient lights acquired by windows in walls other than party walls. We have, therefore, to turn to the common law cases on the subject, and here the issue is even more confusing. The judgements in the two leading cases appear to differ. In Crofts v. Haldane (1867) the Court of Appeal (Cockburn, C. J., Blackburn and Lush, J. J.) held that when a person raised a party wall under powers given him in the Metropolitan Buildings Act 1855, he must by so doing not obstruct the ancient lights enjoyed by his neighbour's windows; whilst in Selby v. Whitbread and Co. (1917 King's Bench) Mr. Justice McArdie held that a common law right of support had been superseded by statutory rights in the London Building Acts, which give protection to persons raising a party wall. Ancient lights and rights of support are both common law easements (except that the former is a 'negative' easement) and we are accordingly led to the conclusion that in the application of the London Building Acts, architects and their clients must first consider what category of easements in neighbouring buildings are likely to be interfered with by any new party wall construction. It is clear that ancient lights must be considered; what is not so clear is the question of interference with other easements.

Yours sincerely, WILLIAM H. GILL [F]

#### THE SEPTEMBER COVER PICTURE

Dear Sir.-I would like to say that I agree wholeheartedly with Mr. Redfern's opinion (expressed on p. 424 of the October JOURNAL) of the September cover picture. I do not think a building under construction makes a good cover picture at all. Whether the object depicted will have any visual appeal when finished is open to doubt. However, France being a free country, monks should be able to live in coal bunkers if they find that environment helpful, and I suppose we must not blame the architect for giving his clients what they want. Is there perhaps some movement among Dominicans to mortify the flesh through visual discomfort.?

Yours faithfully,

R. B. WHITE [A]

Dear Sir,-I regard Mr. E. B. Redfern's remark over the September cover picture as totally irresponsible.

I admit that the particular photograph did not do full justice to the building. I would suggest that if Mr. Redfern, instead of condemning it as 'revolting', looked into it more closely, he may find a lot to learn from it.

> Yours faithfully. SURENDER M. BEHL [Student]

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# Book Reviews

Plumbing Materials and Techniques, by Sydney Webster. 8\frac{1}{4} in. 224 pp. illus. Batsford. 1959. \text{ \text{£}}1 10s.

Two years ago Sydney Webster [A], who lectured until recently in Building Construction at the Brixton School of Building, was responsible for a very useful book on the design of plumbing systems (Plumbing in Building, Batsford, £1 5s.). His new volume. written and arranged in a similarly clear and straightforward manner, complements the first. It explains the plumbing uses of lead and lead alloys, copper, aluminium, zinc, ferrous metals, polythene and asbestos cement; and then proceeds to the techniques employed in sheet-metal applications, manipulation of pipes, soil and waste collections, cold and hot water supply. heating by hot water, gravity systems, forced circulations and the arrangement of heating installations. Both books are attractively produced and easy to read.

Yorkshire: the West Riding, by Nikolaus Pevsner. (Buildings of England series, BE 17.) 7½ in. 603 + 'notes' pp. incl. double-plate map + 72 plates and pp. of illus. Penguin Books, 1959, 10s. 6d. In this latest 'Pevsner' it is natural that the larger towns should command much attention: Leeds has in fact 44 pages as against Sheffield's 27, Bradford's 18, and smaller numbers for others. The section on Leeds—inner, outer, and villages—is thorough; St. Anne's Cathedral is described (as anticipated) as 'Arts and Crafts Gothic', and the Egyptian Muslim building that puzzled the reviewer (BUILDER 3 October 1958) is identified; but the railway stations, with the huge Queen's Hotel, and the district of Holbeck (except Bodley's church) appear to have been missed. For the rest, Anglo-Saxon is represented in illustrations by Ripon crypt and Ledsham doorway (is 'eleventh century' intentionally non-committal?), and Norman by Adel and other churches and the great abbeys: there are several Renaissance and two early Nonconformist churches, an early Greek Revival monument, and a house called 'The Folly' dated 1679 that one felt sure was a century later. The present century is well shown in a charming Edgar Wood tower, a Brangwyn apse painting, Quarry Hill flats, a Cachemaille-Day church, and two more recent buildings. Only one mis-print has been found—S. K. Greenslade. presumed designer of St. Anne's Cathedral, H. V. M. R. is misspelt.

# Notes and Notices

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Third General Meeting, Tuesday 5 January 1960 at 6 p.m. The Third General Meeting of the Session 1959-60 will be held on Tuesday 5 January 1960 for the following purposes:

To read the Minutes of the Second General Meeting held on 8 December 1959; formally to admit new members attending for the first

time since their election.

To read the Council's Deed of Award of Prizes and Studentships 1960.

Dr. Tom Margerison, B.Sc., to read a paper on 'Design Problems of Space Travel.'

Session 1959-60. Minutes I. At the Inaugural General Meeting of the Session, 1959–60, held on Tuesday 3 November 1959 at 6 p.m.

Mr. Basil Spence, O.B.E., T.D., A.R.A., A.R.S.A., President, in the chair.
The meeting was attended by about 150

members and guests.

The Minutes of the Tenth General Meeting held on Tuesday 16 June 1959 having been published in the JOURNAL, were taken as read,

published in the JOURNAL, were taken as read, confirmed and signed as correct.

The President delivered his Inaugural Address of the Session. On the motion of the Right Hon. Lord John Hope, M.P., Minister of Works, seconded by Professor J. S. Allen [F], a vote of thanks was passed to the President by acclamation and was briefly responded to.

The President then presented the R.I.B.A. London Architecture Bronze Medal and Diploma for 1958 to Mr. David du R. Aberdeen [F], for the T.U.C. Headquarters Building, Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

Mr. Aberdeen thanked the President for the honour conferred upon him.

honour conferred upon him.

honour conferred upon him.

The President also presented a replica of the Bronze Medal to Sir Vincent Tewson, C.B.E., M.C., General Secretary, T.U.C., as representing the building owners and a Diploma to Mr. E. McAlpine of Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons, representing the contractors for the building. Sir Vincent Tewson and Mr. McAlpine also spoke.

The President then presented a Diploma in

The President then presented a Diploma in connection with the R.I.B.A. Award for Distinction in Town Planning to Mr. Noel Tweddell, T.D. [F].

The proceedings closed at 7 p.m.

The Cheques Act 1957. The Cheques Act which came into operation on 17 October 1957 states that 'an unendorsed cheque which appears to have been paid by the banker on whom it is drawn is evidence of the receipt by the payee of the sum payable by the cheque'. The implication of this is that for payments made by cheque the issue of separate receipts is not

Members are therefore notified that in future receipts will not be sent for subscriptions paid by cheque, unless for any special reason a receipt is asked for.

As an additional precaution members sending cheques are advised to cross them 'A/C Payee only'.

Building Surveying Examination. The R.I.B.A. Examination qualifying for candidature as Building Surveyor under Local Authorities will beheld at the R.I.B.A. on 6, 7 and 8 April 1959. Applications for admission to the examination must be made not later than 12 February on the prescribed form to be obtained from the Secretary, R.I.B.A.

The R.I.B.A. Appointments Department. Members and Students of the R.I.B.A. and the Allied and Associated Societies are reminded that the services of the Institute's Appointments Department are available to employers requiring assistants and to assistants seeking salaried employment.

Employers are invited to notify the Secretary of vacancies in their offices, giving details of the work to be done, the qualifications required and salaries offered.

Assistants should preferably call at the offices Assistants should preterably call at the omces of the Appointments Department, but if this is not practicable they should obtain from the Secretary an application form, which when completed and returned to the Institute will enable the Department either to send the applicants particulars of vacancies suitable to their qualifications and requirements or submit their request for vacant peets. their names for vacant posts.

Members and Students seeking official

appointments should note that normally these are fully advertised in the weekly professional press, and that therefore the Appointments Department do not as a rule notify them to those on the register.

The Institute will also be glad to advise on most matters concerning architectural employment, including overseas appointments.

British Architects' Conference 1960. The British Architects' Conference 1960 will be held at Manchester from 15 to 18 June, at the invitation of the Manchester Society of Architects. Full details of the programme will be published in due course. Particulars of accommodation in hotels will be published in an early issue of the JOURNAL.

Members and Professional Affixes. The Council's attention has been called more than once to the practice among some members of adding a string of letters of doubtful value to the affix indicating membership of the Royal Institute on their letter paper. This is a matter in which the Council ob-

viously cannot dictate to members, and must trust to their good sense. It should be obvious. however, that the affix of a chartered body of high standing is weakened in effect by the addition to it of a string of other mysterious designations, some of which probably indicate

no more than the payment of an annual subscription.

R.I.B.A. Award for Distinction in Town Planning. The R.I.B.A. Award for Distinction in Town Planning which is the only award in town and country planning bestowed by the R.I.B.A., is by conferment only and is limited to Fellows, Associates and Licentiates of the R.I.B.A. Outstanding work in the design and layout, not of individual buildings, but of groups of buildings, is recognised. The Award is made for actual planning work and while not primarily intended for housing layouts, such layouts of groups of buildings are not excluded.

Recommendations are submitted to the Council by a Standing Committee set up for the purpose. Personal applications by candidates are not entertained; the name of a candidate must be submitted by three or more sponsors, themselves members of the R.I.B.A., who are required to submit details of the candidate's professional qualifications and experience and evidence of the candidate's actual planning work. Nominations may be made twice annually, on I March and I November, and

must be addressed to the Secretary, R.I.B.A.,

Must be addressed to the secretary, R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, London, W.I.

Members upon whom the Award has been conferred are entitled to use the designation 'R.I.B.A. Award for Distinction in Town Planning' and it is advised that this should be used in full, or the affix 'Dist. T.P.' after the initials 'F.R.I.B.A.', 'A.R.I.B.A.', or 'L.R.I.B.A.', according to the class of membership.

Members' Luncheon Room. A Members' Luncheon Room is now open on the 6th Floor and is run on a largely self-service basis. The price of luncheon for members and Students is 4s. and guests may be introduced. Luncheon service is available from Mondays to Fridays inclusive between 12 noon and 2 p.m. and there is a 'club licence'.

Luncheon Vouchers, issued through Messrs. Luncheon Vouchers, Limited, will be accepted, as also will any vouchers issued privately by members in private practice to members or Students in their employment, if special

arrangements are made.

Morning coffee and afternoon tea can be ordered between 10 and 11 a.m., and 3.30 and 5 p.m. respectively. This service will be provided in the 6th Floor Luncheon Room.

#### COMPETITIONS

Residential Development at Highfields, Halesowen, Worcestershire. Last day for submitting designs: 31 March 1960. Full particulars were published in the JOURNAL for November, page

Metropolitan Cathedral of Christ the King, Liverpool. Full particulars were given in the JOURNAL for September, page 404, but in addition it should be noted that corporate members of the overseas societies allied to the R.I.B.A. are also invited to compete.

Last day for submitting designs: 4 p.m. on 3 August 1960. Last day for questions: 15

December 1959.

Design of Shopping Centre and Adjacent Houses, Grangemouth. Last day for submitting designs: 30 January 1960. Full particulars were published in the JOURNAL for October, page 442.

Competition for Shopfront Designs. Last day for submitting designs: 5 p.m. on 31 December 1959. Full particulars were published in the JOURNAL for October, page 442.

Extension to County Buildings, Edinburgh. Last day for submitting designs: 15 March 1960. Full particulars were published in the JOURNAL for October, page 442.

Civic Centre, Corby. Last day for submitting designs: noon, 21 December 1959. Full particulars were published in the JOURNAL for July, page 329.

County Offices, Taunton. Last day for submitting designs: 5,30 p.m. on 15 February 1960. Full particulars were published in the JOURNAL for July, page 329.

#### COMPETITION RESULT

Design of Ceramic Sanitary Ware

- Gordon H. Taylor.
   Leonard Daniels, Dip.Arch.(Dunelm.) [A].
   John V. Sharp, A.A.Dipl. [A].

#### ALLIED SOCIETIES

Changes of Officers and Addresses

Dundee Institute of Architects. President, William M. Wilson, Baltic Buildings, 61 Meadowside, Dundee.

Natal Provincial Institute of Architects. Presi-

dent, R. C. C. Bennett [A].

Newfoundland Association of Architects. President, G. W. Cummings, P.O. Box E5204, St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada.

New Zealand Institute of Architects. Auckland District Branch. Chairman, C. Prior Hoadley [A].

Bristol and Somerset Society of Architects. Symposium on 'The Motor Car in Urban Areas'. A Symposium on 'The Motor Car in Urban was held at Bristol University on 1 Areas' October. It was formally opened by the Lord Mayor of Bristol, Councillor W. G. Cozens, J.P. The following speakers took part: Mr Basil Rogers of the Roads Campaign Council on 'The Background and Economics of the Problem'; Mr. C. D. Buchanan, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., M.T.P.I. [4], of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, on 'The Moving Vehicle'; Mr. Walter G. Bor, Moving Vehicle'; Mr. Walter G. Bor, A.M.P.T.I. [4], on 'The Stationary Vehicle'; Mr. Noel Tweddell [F], Architect and Deputy Director of the Civic Trust on 'Lessons and Solutions from Home and Abroad'.

The Symposium was attended by architects, town planners, police, members of local authorities and delegates from all over the south-west. It was both stimulating and interesting.

Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects. Annual Banquet and Ball. The Society's annual banquet and ball was held on Friday 23 October at the Shire Hall, Chelmsford. Mr. Stanley Bragg [F], the President, was in the chair and the guest of honour was Sir John Ruggles-Brise, Lord Lieutenant of Casson, Vice-President R.I.B.A., representing the President R.I.B.A.; Mr. Gordon Ricketts, M.A., Secretary R.I.B.A.; Mr. Kenneth Box [A], Chairman of the Chelmsford Chapter; the Deputy Mayor of Chelmsford; the Mayor of Woodford; Mr. Cyril Wiggins, President of the Eastern Federation of Building Trades Employers, and Archdeacon Welch of Southend.

The toast of the R.I.B.A. was proposed by Mr. Bragg and in his reply Sir Hugh Casson dealt with some of the R.I.B.A.'s more domestic problems and declared that the general standard of design was, through the architects, really

showing signs of improvement.

Sir John Ruggles-Brise proposed the toast to the Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects and Mr. Richard Sheppard, Hon. Secretary R.I.B.A., The toast to the guests was proposed by Mr. Harold Conolly [F], the Essex County Architect, and Archdeacon Welch replied.

Royal Society of Ulster Architects. Dinner and Dance. A dinner and dance in honour of Mr. Basil Spence, O.B.E., T.D., A.R.A., A.R.S.A., President R.I.B.A., was held by the Society on 6 November at Thompson's Restaurant, Belfast. The President, Mr. G. P. Bell,

A.M.T.P.I. [A], was in the chair.

The toast of the Government of Northern Ireland was proposed by Mr. E. D. Taylor [F], Vice-President of the Society and The Rt. Hon. J. L. O. Andrews, M.P., Minister of Health and Local Government, replied. Mr. A. Webb, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., Chairman, Institution of Civil Engineers, proposed the toast of the R.I.B.A. and The Royal Society of Ulster Architects to which Mr. Basil Spence and Mr. G. P. Bell replied. The toast of the Guests was proposed by Mr. D. A. Shanks [F] and Mr. G. R. Ricketts, M.A., Secretary R.I.B.A., replied.

### Notes from the Minutes of the Council

MEETING HELD ON 3 NOVEMBER 1959 Appointment of R.I.B.A. Representatives

(a) R.I.B.A. Architecture Bronze Medal Jury: Wessex Federal Society of Architects. John

Radford [A].

(b) Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents: National Home Safety Committee. Poulton [F] in place of Clifford Culpin [F].

(c) B.S.I. Committees: HIB/28—Cycle storage equipment. B. G. Fender [A]. Revision of C.P. 1951-Asbestos-cement sheet coverings. G. Guy Shenstone [F]. BLCP/34— Revision of C.P. 403: 1952—Open Fires Heating Stoves and Cookers burning solid fuel. B. Ralph Dalton [A]. HIB/10/1-Aluminium Nails. A. S. King [A].

(d) D.S.I.R. Standing Consultative Conference on Building Research and Development. Thomas Mitchell [A].

Allied Societies and the Constitution. The meeting between the Presidents of Allied Societies and the Constitutional Committee has now been arranged for 7 December.

Concise Encyclopaedia of Architecture. A new encyclopaedia of architecture by Mr. Martin Briggs, published in Everyman's Reference Library, has been dedicated by Mr. Briggs to the R.I.B.A.

Triennial Architectural Libraries Conference. The fourth triennial Architectural Libraies Conference was held at the R.I.B.A. on 15 October. The object of the meeting is to discuss co-operation between libraries and the improvement of the services provided by architectural libraries in this country. Over 50 delegates attended, a record number

Students. 28 Probationers were elected as Students.

Applications for Reinstatements. The following applications were approved: as Associates: Vasant Purushottam Barve, William James Reith, Cedric Scott Thomas, William Elias Willis; as Licentiate: Allan Seymour Clayton.

Obituary. The Secretary reported with regret the death of the following members: Lord Ilchester [Hon. F], Geoffrey R. Barnsley [F], Arthur Ashton, O.B.E., J.P. [Ret'd. I'], Eugene Payette [Ret'd. F], Colin Ross McLean [A], Benjamin Murray Manson [A], Alexander Garden Forgie [Ret'd. A], William Alexander Morris [Ret'd. A], Andrew Halsted [L]. By resolution of the Council the sympathy

and condolences of the Royal Institute have been conveyed to their relatives.

#### GENERAL NOTES

University College, London. Reception and Reunion. An evening reception and reunion will be held at the College on Friday 19 February 1960 (6.30-9 p.m.). Former undergraduates or postgraduates who entered the College during the years 1946-50 are invited. Applications for tickets (which are limited and will be issued in order of application) should be made before 31 December to the Assistant Secretary, University College London, Gower Street, W.C.L.

The Yerbury Foundation. The fourth lecture in a series entitled 'The Relationship between Design and Productivity' will be held at the T.U.C. Hall, Great Russell Street, at 6.30 p.m. on 28 January 1960. The lecture, 'The Relation between Design and Speed of Building', will be given by an American architect and a British builder.

Tickets are obtainable from the Secretary, The Yerbury Foundation, 34, 35 and 36 Bed-ford Square, London, W.C.1.

# Obituaries

Richard Alfred Hardwick Livett, O.B.E. [A], died on 20 September 1959, aged 61,

After active service in France and Belgium with the Royal Sussex Regiment in the First World War, Mr. Livett was a full-time student at the A.A. School, London. He was subsequently an assistant in the office of the late Paul Waterhouse, Past President R.I.B.A., and later with his son, Mr. Michael Waterhouse,

also a Past President.

In 1925 he joined the staff of Mr. T. C. Howitt [F], then architect to Nottingham County Council, and later became his chief assistant on the building of the new civic hall and the redevelopment of the Civic Centre. In 1930 he moved to Manchester and was subsequently appointed Deputy Housing Director to Manchester Corporation. He was responsible for the planning of the first part of the Wythenshawe Estate and the first block of multi-storey flats to be built in the city.

Four years later he became Housing Director to the City of Leeds-this was the first appointment of its kind. He began to build up a large department to undertake a huge slum clearance campaign and to deal with the management of all estates. The scheme included the building of Quarry Hill Flats, which replaced an area of slum-land and comprised 938 flats ranging from four to eight storeys, and was completed before the Second World War.

Throughout the war period, Mr. Livett was Chief Billeting Officer in the City of Leeds and the officer in charge of the repair of war damage and salvage. Towards the end of the war he was responsible for the publication of what is believed to be the first post-war housing report.

1946 he was appointed the first Architect for the City of Leeds, and took over the responsibility for all architectural work in the city, including houses, schools, public buildings, etc. The Department now has a staff of 152.

Mr Livett's Department was responsible for the design of a special form of prefabricated construction which has been applied to house construction and over 2,500 of these houses have now been completed and occupied.

Other work during Mr. Livett's time at Leeds has been Shaftesbury House Hostel; the Seacroft housing estate which will, when completed, have an estimated population of 40,000, six children's homes and two day nurseries; 15 primary schools and 11 secondary schools; and alterations to Albert Hall to form a civic theatre and rehearsal rooms.

Mr. Livett was awarded the O.B.E. in 1944. the Ministry of Health Housing Medal in 1950 for the best housing estate erected in the region during the period 1945-49, and the Coronation

Medal in 1953.

He had been a member of the R.I.B.A. Council and of the Executive Committee and a former Vice President of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects. He had also been a member of the Technical Panel of the Central Housing Advisory Committee, a Chairman of the Housing Medal Awards Committee, a member of the Leeds School of Architecture Advisory Sub-Committee, and a member of the D.S.I.R. Building Operations and Economics Committee.

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#### Membership Lists

#### **ELECTION: 5 JANUARY 1960**

An election of candidates for membership will take place on 5 January 1960. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., not later than Monday, 14 December 1959.

The names following the applicant's addresses.

following the applicant's address

are those of his proposers.

#### AS HON. CORRESPONDING MEMBER (1)

Hryniewiecki: Professor Jerzy (George), President of the Society of Polish Architects (S.A.R.P.), 6 Skolimowska Str. 3, Warsaw, Poland. Proposed by the Council.

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Appleton: Frank, A.M.P.T.I. [A 1937], Ministry of Housing and Local Government, Whitehall, S.W.I.; 'Mahilia', Shortlands Road, Shortlands, Bromley, Kent. Frank R. Day, S. L. G. Beaufoy,

Bromley, Kent. Frank R. Day, S. L. G. Beautoy, J. Beetham Shaw. Bartlett: Peter Geoffrey, Dip.Arch.(Nottm.) [A 1949], Messrs. Bartlett and Gray, Castle Gate Chambers, Castle Gate, Nottingham; 9 Priory Avenue, Tollerton, Notts. F. Hamer Crossley, Donald Gibson, C. St. C. Oakes. Garry: Oscar [A 1949], 66 Gloucester Place, W.1.; 32 Holmwood Gardens, Finchley, N.3. David E. Morrison, Eugene E. Rosenberg, R. Ielinek-Karl.

Jeliner-Ratt, Gray: John Colin, Dip.Arch.(Nottm.) [A 1949], Messrs. Bartlett and Gray, Castle Gate Chambers, Castle Gate, Nottingham; Old Road, Ruddington, Notts. J. Gordon Woollatt, T. N. Cartwright, C. St. C. Oakes.

#### AS ASSOCIATES (38)

The name of a school, or schools, after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised

Alden: Edward Arthur (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 1436 London Road, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex. Arthur Korn, J. M. Grice, Percy G.

Baden-Powell: Francis Robert, M.A.(Cantab.), (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch of Arch.), 61 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7. Arthur Korn, R. E.

Harrington Gardens, S. W. Arthur Korn, K. E. Enthoven, Edward Playne.
Beale: Gordon Ashton (Arch. Assoc. (London); Sch. of Arch.), 29 Queens Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.10. H. Colbeck, Alan L. Luke, Arthur Korn. N.IO. H. COIDECK, Alan L. Luke, Arthur Korn. Bedford: Peter Merton, B.A. (Arch.) (Manchester), (Victoria Univ. Manchester: Sch. of Arch.), Swellington Road, Fallowfield, Manchester 14. Prof. R. A. Cordingley and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Benelay 3(d). tion by the Bye-law 3(d).

Beynon: David Arthur, Dipl.Arch.(Northern Polytechnic), (Northern Polytechnic), (Northern Polytechnic), 18 North Avenue, Shenley, nr. St. Albans, Herts. Thos. E. Scott, Sidney F. Burley,

Albans, Herts, Thos. E. Scott, Sidney F. Burley, C.G. Bath.
Blackburn: Joseph Robertson, D.A.(Edin.), Edinburgh Coll. of Art: Sch. of Arch.), 10 Belfour Street, Alloa, Clackmannanshire. John Holt, Alan Reiach, Prof. Robert H. Matthew.
Bond: (Miss) Jean Elizabeth Angela, A.A.Dipl. (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), Flat 10, 32 Netherhall Gardens, N.W.3. Arthur Korn, H. H. Powell, D. L. Bridgwater.
Brooks: John Bernard, Dipl.Arch.(Northern Polytechnic), (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 57 Greyhound Hill, Hendon, N.W.4.
Thos. E. Scott, S. Gordon Jeeves, C. G. Bath.
Bruges: Charles James Long (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), Brook House, Semington, Trowbridge, Wilts. Arthur Korn, Bryan Westwood. Norman Westwood.
Capon: (Miss) Jennifer Mary, Dipl.Arch.(Northern Polytechnic), (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), South Lodge, Pinner Hill, Pinner, Middx. Thos. E. Scott, H. J. Coates, H. Bramhill.

Davis: Kenneth, Dipl.Arch.(Northern Polytechnic), (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 56 Darenth Road, Dartford, Kent. Thos. E. Scott, G. A. Jellicoe, E. Playne.

Evans: Derrick Barrington, Dip.Arch.(Wales), (Welsh Sch. of Arch.: The Tech. Coll., Cardiff), 38 Philadelphia Road, Porthcawl, Glam. Lewis John, Dr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, C. F. Jones. Finlayson: Peter Jon., Dipl.Arch.(Northern Polytechnic), (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 33 Hadley Road, New Barnet, Herts. Thos. E. Scott, C. G. Bath, Sidney F. Burley.

Foard: Michael Douglas, Dipl.Arch.(Oxford), (Sch. of Tech. Art and Commerce, Oxford: Sch. of Arch.), 51 Marlborough Gardens, Faringdon, Berks. A. D. Kirby, R. E. E. Beswick, Reginald Cave.

Cave.

Fowle: Brian Belton, Dipl.Arch.(Northern Polytechnic), (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 73 Wades Hill, Winchmore Hill, N.21. K. W. Farms, Mrs. M. F. Farms, Thos. E. Scott. Gatehouse: (Mrs.) Shirley Catherine, B.Arch. (Rand), (Passed a qualifying exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.), 1 Pembroke Cottages, Edwardes Square, W.8. Gontran Goulden, Sir Hugh Casson, Hone Bagenal. Hope Bagenal.

Hope Bagenal.

Hamilton: William Alexander, D.A.(Edin.),
(Edinburgh Coll. of Art: Sch. of Arch.), 'Mount
Glebe', Carnmoney, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland.
Alan Reiach, J. Holt, J. Roy McKee.

Holmes: Stephen Vasie, Dipl.Arch.(Northern
Polytechnic), (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of
Arch.), 63 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7. H. T.
Cadbury-Brown, Sir Hugh Casson, Gontran
Goulden. Goulden.

Hyde Harrison: David Butler, A.A.Dipl. (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 113 Biddulph Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W.9. Arthur Korn, Laurence King, Hubert Bennett.

Laurence King, Hubert Bennett.

Langdon: Michael David, D.A.(Edin.), (Edinburgh Coll. of Art: Sch. of Arch.), 168 Rivermill, Harlow, Essex. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).

Lascelles: John Ellison, Dipl.Arch.(Oxford), (Sch. of Tech. Art and Commerce, Oxford: Sch. of Arch.), 15 Highgate West Hill, N.6. J. M. Austin-Smith, Mrs. I. L. E. Austin-Smith, Reginald Cave.

McIntvre: Joseph Middleton, D.A.(Edin.),

Reginald Cave.

McIntyre: Joseph Middleton, D.A.(Edin.),
(Edinburgh Coll. of Art: Sch. of Arch.), 2
Cheltenham Gardens, Rosetta, Belfast. D.
Shanks, Val Smyth, A. F. Luey.

McKay: Tom, D.A.(Glas.), (Glasgow Sch. of
Arch.), Anchor House, 8 Seedhill Road, Paisley.
Prof. William J. Smith, A. D. Cordiner, Thomas
S. Cordiner.

Prof. William S. Shands S. Cordiner. McLaughlin: Reginald Francis, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic), (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 26 Cambridge Park, Wanstead, E.11. Thos. E. Scott, C. G. Bath,

Wanstead, E.11. Thos. E. Scott, C. G. Bath, Sidney F. Burley.

McNeil: John, Dipl.Arch.(Leeds), (Leeds Sch. of Arch.), 31 Maresfield Gardens, N.W.3. Alex Gibson, F. Chippindale, D. A. Fowler.

Matthew: Robert Maclean, Dipl.Arch.(Northern Paly), (Morthern Paly), (Lordon); Dept. of

Matthew: Kobert Mactean, Dip., Acti. (Northern Polytechnic), (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 72 Hale Lane, Mill Hill, N.W.7. Thos. E. Scott, N. Seton Morris, Allan Johnson.

Matthews: Gordon, Dip.Arch. (Sheffield), (Univ. of Sheffield Dept. of Arch.), 22 Slaithwaite Close, Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury, Yorkshire. Prof.

Matthews: Gordon, Dip.Arch. (Sheffield), (Univ. of Sheffield Dept. of Arch.), 22 Slaithwaite Close, Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury, Yorkshire. Prof. Stephen Welsh, G. Yarwood, Prof. John Needham. Randall: Michael John, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic), (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 'The Yeld', Birklands Lane, St. Albans, Herts. Thos. E. Scott, C. G. Bath, Sidney Kaye. Rogers: Ronald Nash, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic), (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 39 St. Vincent's Close, Girton, Cambridge. Thos. E. Scott, C. G. Bath, Sidney F. Burley. Roycroft: Patrick Whitley, A.A. Dipl. (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 19 Pembroke Road, Dublin, Ireland. Arthur Korn, Ian D. F. Picken, Eric Lyons.

Sampson: John Michael, A.A. Dipl. (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 29 de Beauvoir Crescent, N.I. Arthur Korn, M. H. Cooke-Yarborough, Anthony Cox.

Shove: John, (Special Final), 'High Button', Haslemere, Surrey. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d). Sobwale: Frederick Babatunde, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic), (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 36 Highbury Hill, N.5. Thos. E. Scott, C. G. Bath, Sidney F. Burley. Tan: Kok Thye, B.Arch. (Dunelm.), (King's Coll. (Univ. of Durham) Newcastle upon Tyne: Sch. of Arch.), 92 Peter's Court, Porchester Road, W.2.

Prof. W. B. Edwards, John Murray Easton, S. E. T. Cusdin.
Thomson: Peter George Malcolm, A.A.Dipl. (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 19 Holly Hill, N.W.3. Arthur Korn, Prof. Robert H. Matthew, N. Tweddell.
Tucker: David John, (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 1 Northfield Terrace, Ilfracombe, North Devon. Arthur Korn, E. Playne, J. S. Lacev.

Lacey.

Walker: Eric Keith, (Arch. Assoc. (London):
Sch. of Arch.), 'Carr Wood', Quarndon, Derby.
Arthur Korn, Edwin Williams, Hubert Bennett.

Willis: Peter, B.Arch.(Dunelm.), (King's Coll.
(Univ. of Durham), Newcastle upon Tyne: Sch.
of Arch.), 48 The Green, Norton, Stockton-onTees, Durham. Prof. W. B. Edwards, Prof. J. H.
Napper, Prof. Sir Leslie Martin.

#### **ELECTION: 8 MARCH 1960**

An election of candidates for membership will take place on 8 March 1960. The names and addresses of the overseas candidates, with the names of their proposers, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., not later than Friday, 26 February 1960.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

those of his proposers.

#### AS FELLOWS (5)

Ede: Ernest Darrell, A.A.Dipl. [A 1948]. 'Shaw-meefe', Pembroke, Bermuda. The late Wilfred R. Onions, Valmer D. Bouchard, J. Roxburgh

Onions, Valmer D. Bouchard, J. Roxburgh Smith.

Hartford: Huntley Julian Lewis, M.A.(Cantab.) [A 1948], 17 New Africa House, Union Avenue, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia; 23A Montgomery Road, Highlands, Salisbury. Prof. L. W. Thornton White, W. D. Cathcart, C. A. Knight. Hitch: Harold John, Dipl. Arch. (The Polytechnic) [A 1939], Kratzmann Building, High Street, Toowong, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia; Kenmore Road, Kenmore, Brisbane, Prof. R. P. Cummings, Darcy Braddell, George G. Pace. Ross Mackenzie: Callum Duncan Malcolm Donald Charles Allan, M.C., B.Sc., B.Arch. (C.T.) [A 1949], 17 New Africa House, Union Avenue, Salisbury, Prof. L. W. Thornton White, O. Pryce Lewis, F. L. Sturrock.

van Heerden: Jan Jeremias Moll, B.Arch. (C.T.) [A 1949], 17 New Africa House, Union Avenue, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia; 38 Cambridge Road, Avondale, Salisbury. Prof. L. W. Thornton White, O. Pryce Lewis, F. L. Sturrock.

The name of a school, or schools, after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised

Deshpande: Gajanan Anant, (Final), Koliwada, near 'D' Cabin, Thana (East), Thana, Bombay State, India. Prof. S. S. Reuben, H. N. Dallas,

State, India. Froi. S. S. Reuben, S. J. Narwekar. Gokhale: Chintaman Bhaskar, (Final), 12 West Park Road, Dhantoli, Nagpur I, India. Prof. S. S. Reuben, S. H. Parelkar, H. N. Dallas. Hall: John Michael Dryden, Dip.Arch.(Auck.

N.Z.), (Passed a qualifying exam. approved by the N.Z.), (Passed a qualifying exam. approved by the N.Z.1.A.), 272 High Street, Christchurch, New Zealand. Prof. A. C. Light and the President and Hon. Sec. of the N.Z.1.A. under the provisions of

Hon. Sec. o. Bye-law 3(a). Ratnakar

Bye-law 3(a).

Javeri: Ratnakar Madhusudan, (Final),
'Indrasen Bhuwan', Plot No. 182, Lady Jamshedji
Road, Bombay No. 28, India. Prof. S. S. Reuben,
G. S. Dadarkar, A. S. Patil.

Lubbe: Alwyn Joseph, (Passed a qualifying exam.
approved by the 1.S. A. A.), 204/205 Netherlands
Bank Buildings, 335 Smith Street, Durban,
Natal, S. Africa. Applying for nomination by the

Natal, S. Africa. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).

Mehta: Jaysukh Vanmalidas, (Final), 260
Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay 1, India. Prof. S. S. Reuben, A. S. Patil, G. B. Mhatre.

Mistry: Dara Bomanshaw, (Final), Jajji Terrace, Sleater Road, Bombay 7, India. Prof. S. S. Reuben, G. B. Mhatre, A. S. Patil.

Oak: Umakant Purushottam, (Final), 122F Deccan Gymkhana, Poona 4, India. Prof. S. S. Rueben, S. H. Parelkar, A. S. Patil.

Parekh: Praveen Jagannath, (Final), 40 Ali Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay 1, India. P. P. Kapadia, S. H. Parelkar, H. N. Dallas. Patankar: Dinkar Baburao, (Final), Patnekar Building, Saraswat Colony, Dombivali (C. Rly.), Dist. Thana, India. Prof. S. S. Reuben, S. H. Parelkar, H. N. Dallas. Patel: Chandrakant Gulabdas, (Final), 82 Vithalwadi, Bombay 2, India. Edward Playne and applying for nomination by the Council under the

applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).

Roy Chowdhury: Devoranjon, (Special Final), 39/3/IA Lansdowne Road, P.O. Elgin Road, Calcutta 20, India. A. Beasley, Miss J. E. Townsend, Edward J. Harrison.

send, Edward J. Harrison.
Sahasrabudhe: Vishwanath Krishnarao, (Special Final), Room 19, L/I Block, New Delhi, India. S. K. Joglekar, J. P. J. Bilimoria, J. M. Benjamin. Voon: Kim Shin, B. Arch. (Melbourne), (Passed a qualifying exam. approved by the R.A.I.A.), 86 Pudu Road, Kuala Lumpur, Malaya. Prof. Brian B. Lewis, Mrs. Hilary Lewis, R. G. Parker.

Brian B. Lewis, Mrs. Hilary Lewis, R. G. Parker. Walter: Sydenham Alfred, Dip.Arch.(Melbourne), (Passed a qualifying exam. approved by the R.A.I.A.), 30 Park Place, South Yarra, S.E.I., Victoria, Australia. Stanley T. Parkes, Prof. Brian B. Lewis, Harry Winbush. Wareham: Leonard Arthur, (Special Final), P.O. Box 967, Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia. Peter D. Lawson, A. Lloyd Spencer, Clifford

#### Members' Column

This column is reserved for notices of changes of ans commuse reserved for notices of changes of address, partnerships vacant or wanted, practices for sale or wanted, office accommodation, and personal notices other than of posts wanted as salaried assistants for which the Institute's Employment Register is maintained.

#### APPOINTMENTS

Mr. Gerald B. Dix [A] has taken up an appointment in the School of Architecture, Town Planning and Building at Kumasi College of Technology, where he is in charge of the Building Research Group, His new address is Building Research Group, Kumasi College of Technology, Kumasi, Ashanti, Ghana.

The Minister for Local Government of the

Research Group, Kunnan Conego of Conego of Charles (Kumasi, Ashanti, Ghana.

The Minister for Local Government of the Republic of Ireland has formally approved of the proposal to amalgamate the office of City Architect and Housing Architect under the title of Dublin City Architect.

Mr. Daithi P. Hanly, B.Arch., F.R.I.A.I., M.T.P.I. [F], has been appointed to the office of Dublin City Architect. Prior to this amalgamation, i.e. 1956 to date, Mr. Hanly was Dublin Housing i.e. 1956 to date, Mr. Hanly was Dublin Housing

Mr. Michael Hough [4] has joined the firm of Project Planning Associates Ltd., Toronto, as a landscape architect. His present address is 42 Gothic Avenue, Toronto 9, Ontario, Canada.

All previous addresses are cancelled.

Mr. Derek Lovejoy [A] has been appointed Secretary General of the International Federation of Landscape Architects. The address of the Secretariat is 1 Park Crescent, Portland Place,

Secretariat is I Park Crescent, Portland Place, London, W.I.

Mr. Alan L. H. Pratt [A] has been appointed Senior Architect to the Kumasi College of Technology, Kumasi, Ghana.

Mr. A. M. Vaidya [A] has been appointed Junior Architect with the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and his address is now c/o L.I.C. of India, 'Jeevan Kendra', Lady Jamshedji Road, Bombay I, India, where he will be pleased to receive all trade catalogues.

#### PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS

Mr. K. G. Adams [A] is starting private practice

from I January 1960 at Eastwater Close, Snow-denham Lane, Bramley, Surrey (Bramley 3455).

Messrs, H. A. Halpern and Associates [A] refer to their announcement in the July issue of the JOURNAL and wish to make it clear that they have no office at 60 Woodlands Lane, Leeds. This was merely an accommodation address and the only addresses at which Messrs. H. A. Halpern and Associates carry on practice are Cumberland

Chambers, 7 Edgware Road, Marble Arch, London, W.2 (Head Office), and 26 High Street, Chatham, Kent.

Mr. John H. Jones [F] and Mr. J. Cunningham [L], practising under the name of Peter Hing and Jones, have taken Mr. Kenneth S. Fairbairn [A] and Mr. Richard Vanderplank [A] into partnership. The firm have moved their office to 25 Calthorpe Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15 (Edgbaston 5901), and a London office has been opened at 20 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1 (Sloane 1390), where Mr. Vanderplank will be pleased to receive trade catalogues and literature receive trade catalogues and literature.

Mr. Maurice T. Mitchell [4] has resigned from the Department of Works, Canberra, Australia, and has begun practice on his own account at No. 2, Kathryn Building, Manuka, Canberra, A.C.T., where he will be pleased to receive trade literature. literature.

Mr. John B. Morton [A] and Mr. Brian H. Harmsworth [4] have merged their two practices and will now be practising under the title of Morton and Harmsworth at 31 Carfax, Horsham. Sussex (Horsham 3444). In future they will operate only in association with Mr. Macleod Wallace [F] of Chichester.

The partnership of Messrs. Price Nunn and Quysner, of 180 Oxford Road, Manchester, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. J. Price Nunn [F] will now practise under his own name at 201 Brooklands Road, Sale, Cheshire (Sale 1501), and Mr. C. W. Quysner [F] will practise under his own name at 180 Dicconson Lane, Westhoughton, Lancashire.

Mr. Arthur Quarmby [A] is taking over the practice of the late Geoffrey Haigh [L] under his own name, as from 1 January 1960, at 19 John William Street, Huddersfield (Huddersfield 1495), where he will be pleased to receive trade literature.

Mr. J. S. Routley [A] has commenced practice at 4 Great Queen Street, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, where he will be pleased to receive trade literature.

Mr. Anthony J. Wylson [4] has commenced practice at 49 Oakdene Road, Sevenoaks, Kent (Sevenoaks 51062), and 50 Baker Street, London, W.1 (Hunter 1808–9), where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues.

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Messrs. Geo. T. Brown and Son [F/A] have now moved to larger premises at 14 Grange Terrace, Stockton Road, Sunderland. Their telephone number, Sunderland 57531, remains unchanged. Mr. John F. N. Collins [4] has changed his address to River Cottage, 38 Feltham Avenue,

East Molesey, Surrey (Molesey 4936).

Mr. Harry Daley [A] has changed his address to 61 West Croft Square, London, W.6 (River-

Mr. John R. Davison [4] has changed his address to 5 Carde Close, Hertford, Hertfordshire (Hertford 2647)

Mr. Roger Dobson [A] has changed his address Pentlands, Bracken Close, Wonersh Park,

Guildford, Surrey.

Mr. C. W. Dunnington [A] has changed his address to 118 Coniscliffe Road, Darlington, Co.

Messrs. Hermon Crook and Williams [A] have opened a branch office at 5 Bridgeman Terrace, Wigan, Lancashire (Wigan 44903), where they will be pleased to receive trade literature and samples.

Messrs. Moir and Bateman (Berkeley L. Moir [F] and W. Helen Moir [A]), of Rochdale, have now opened a branch office at 180 Oxford Road, Manchester.

Mrs. Caroline Oboussier [4] has changed her address to 2 Sunnyside, West Lavington, Wiltshire (Lavington 2242).

Mr. Arthur F. Sewell [4] has moved to new

offices a 2-6398). at 1 Warwick Road, Carlisle (Carlisle

Mr. John R. Tucker [A] has changed his address to 58 Moss Lane, Bramhall, Cheshire (Bramhall 1913).

(Bramhall 1915).

Mr. F. C. Vernon [4] has changed his address to 'Wetheral', Mountain View, Chesterfield Road, Matlock, Derbyshire.

Mr. Brian Webb [4] has changed his address to 1902 N. Beverley Glen, Los Angeles 24, to 1902 N. Bev California, U.S.A.

#### PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS WANTED AND AVAILABLE

Associate (30), full-time building and archi-Associate (30), full-time building and architectural school training, nine years' senior presition in London area leading to full partnership after probationary period. Capable design and control of contracts up to £750,000. Hard work no deterrent. Some capital available. Box 67, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Associate, B.Arch. (33), Midland public school, especially experienced industrial and all types domestic work, requires partnership er position leading thereto in West Midland arca. Some capital available. Box 95, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

capital available. Box 95, c/o Secretary. R.I.B.A. Fellow (59), with wide experience and a well-established practice in the West Country, would V. would be interested to discuss in confidence with a member the possibility of acquiring a practice in Cheltenham, or an interest in a practice established there. Box 96, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Established London architects would like meet bunger member (35-45) with own practice younger member (35-45) with own practice interested in amalgamation. Box 97, c/o Secretary,

Liverpool architects have opening for fully qualified architect, aged 30-35, with view to partnership. Box 98, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

A Design Team is being set up in Hong Kong by the War Office to take up duties in connection with the Civilian Works Organisation. Mr. D. G. Wye [A], Senior Architect, will be pleased to receive trade catalogues from any firms, connected with the building industry, who are trading

Mr. William John Mountain [Ret'd. F] requests that, as he has retired from practice, his name be removed from all mailing lists.

The Royal Institute of British Architects, as a body, is not responsible for statements made or opinions expressed in the JOURNAL.



#### PRIVATE TREATMENT HOSPITAL PAY-BEDS: NURSING HOMES: SURGEONS' AND SPECIALISTS' FEES

Valuable facilities are offered to Architects and their families. The object is to assist in meeting the expense of private treatment for major illnesses, including surgical operations. Private treatment in nursing homes, hospital pay-beds and specialists' consulting rooms, does not come under the National Health Service, and the patient has to pay the full cost.

The Group Scheme is designed to enable members and their dependants to make the best

and promptest arrangements without having to worry about the cost, and to give a measure of privacy which is not possible under the National Health Service. Thus the Scheme is not intended to dissuade people from availing themselves of the National Health Service, but rather to provide

supplementary benefits to remedy its shortcomings.

The arrangements have been made with the The arrangements have been made with the British United Provident Association (President: Lord Nuffield), a non-profit making organisation which exists solely for the benefit of its subscribers.
Under the Group Scheme established for Architects and their Assistants the British United
Provident Association's standard rates of subscription are reduced by 20 per cent.

Full particulars including scale of benefits and subscription rates with membership application form will be sent on request addressed to:

> The Manager, A.B.S. Insurance Agency, Ltd., 66, Portland Place, London, W.1. (Telephone: Langham 5533.)

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#### 'Yoicks!' said Baron Rabbit M.F.H. 'Thought the huntin' was good today.'

'Oh yeth, Baron,' lisped a young lady rabbit.
'But somehow I feel sorry for the foxes.'

'Tsk tsk,' said the Baron. 'They enjoy it. Besides, it's an old tradition – as old as – as – as that Salt Glazed Clay Drainpipe over there! Served as a saddle rail at countless Hunt Balls – been in the family for ages. Understandable, of course; it's strong, impermeable, resistant to all common acids, can't be scratched by grit –'

'You sound like a salesman for Salt Glazed Pipes, Baron!' pouted the young lady rabbit.

'Well, I am in a way, y'know,' replied the Baron.

#### Salt Glazed Clay Pipes-for drainage, for ever

NATIONAL SALT GLAZED PIPE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

DECEMBER 1959

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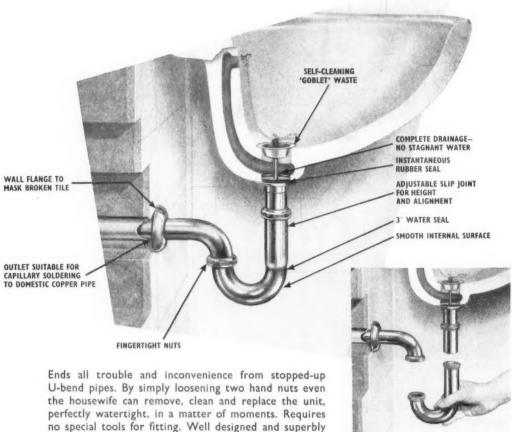
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Introducing

#### The 'BARKING' TRAPPED WASTE

Removed, cleaned and replaced in a matter of moments!



finished in easily cleaned chromium plating or self colour brass. Packed in individual cartons for easy storage.

U-bend instantly removed for easy cleaning



Prices and further particulars on request

BARKING BRASSWARE CO. LIMITED

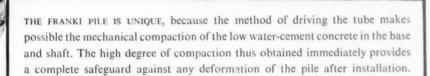
Dep: R.A. I . RIVER ROAD . BARKING . ESSEX



#### STEEL COMPANY OF WALES, ABBEY WORKS, PORT TALBOT

In order to install new basements to accommodate additional plant in the Roll Grinding Shop, existing piles were initially exposed to depths of 7' 0" at which level, those piles carrying columns above were stiffened by a reinforced concrete slab. A further 10' 0" of the piles were then exposed and during the whole of the work, the piles continued to carry the load from the roof and crane leg columns, the cranes being in continual use throughout. All told, more than 600 piles were exposed for a depth of 17' 0".

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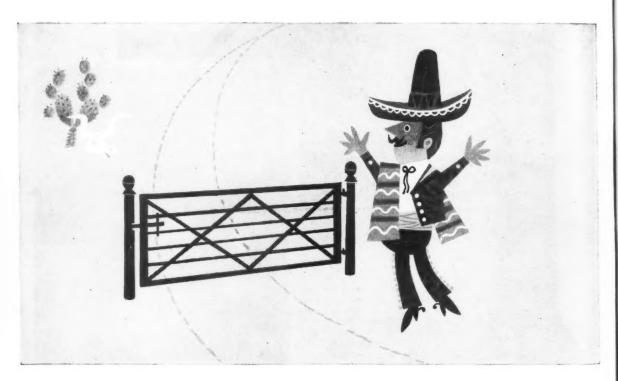
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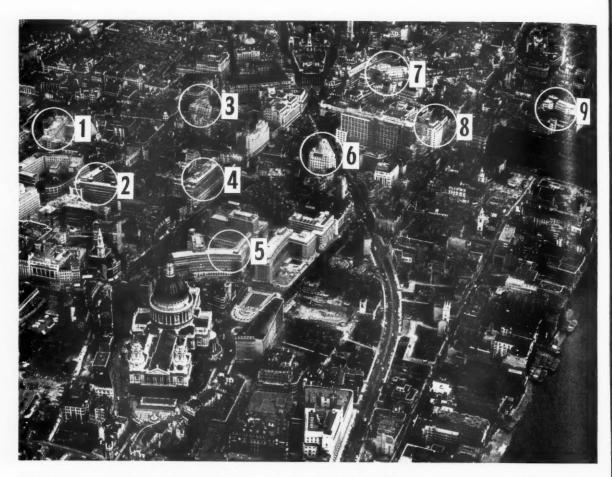
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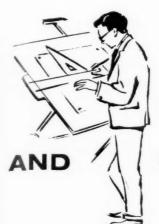
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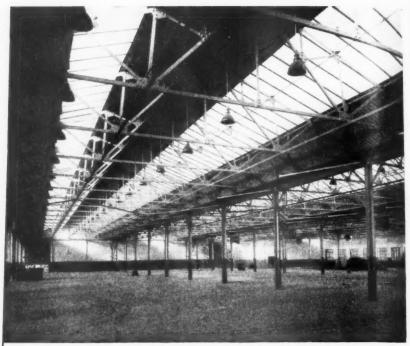
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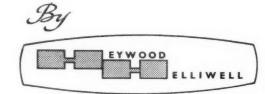


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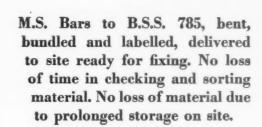
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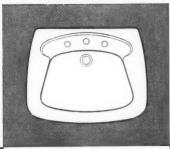
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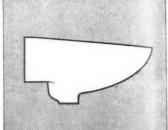
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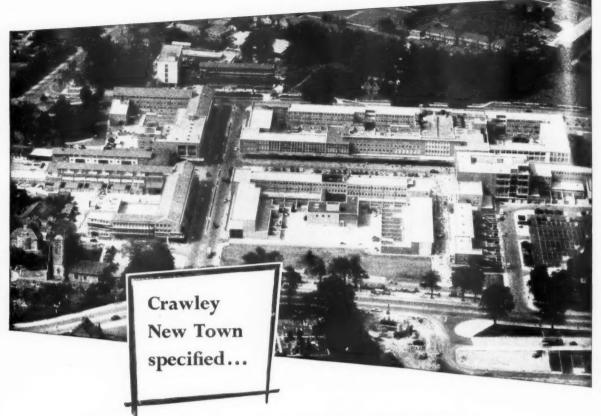
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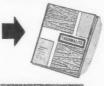
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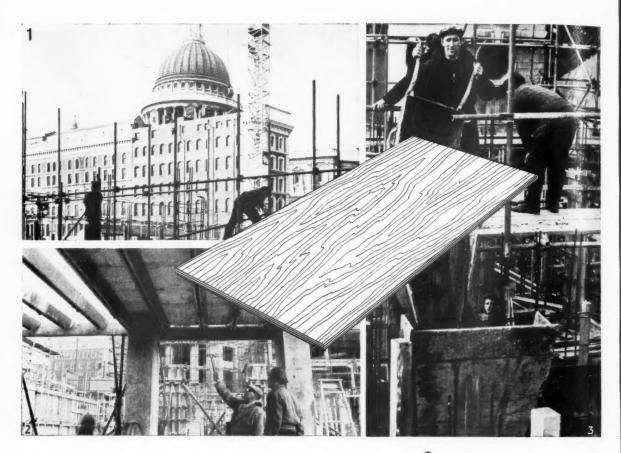


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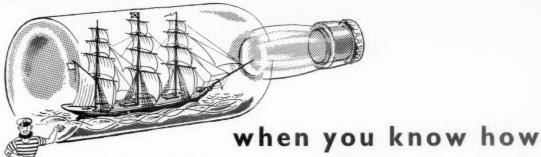
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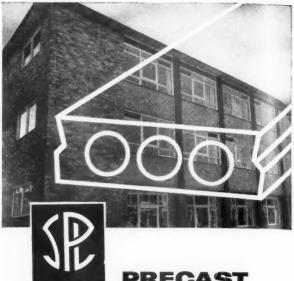
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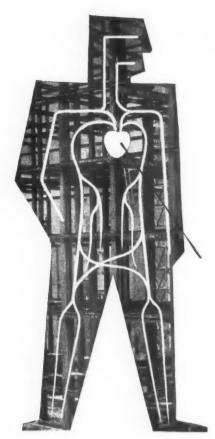
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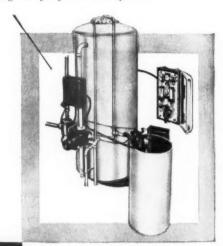
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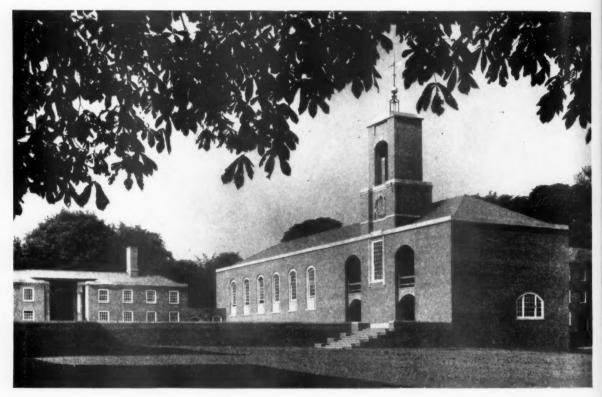
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